Report
The Administration of Mysore
1914-15
(30th June-1915)

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

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1914-15

(Ending 30th June 1915)

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1914-15

(i.e., year ending 30th June 1915.)

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CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features, and
Population,

reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning—

Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,

will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for 25 days in July and August 1914. In December 1914, His Highness proceeded on a short tour in the Chitaldrug district and visited Davangere and Molakalmuru, returning to Bangalore on the 23rd December 1914. During the summer of 1915, His Highness stayed at Ootacamund for about three weeks in April 1915. Besides the above, His Highness paid several shorter visits to Ootacamund and a visit of about a week to Madras in February 1915.

Visits of High Personages.

2. Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda paid a visit to Bangalore and Mysore on their way to Ootacamund during April 1915.

The Dewan and the Members of Council.

3. During the year, the Dewan and the Extraordinary Member of Council toured through the greater part of the Shimoga district and portions of the Kadur district. The Dewan also visited the Hiriyur taluk in the Chitaldrug district to inspect irrigation under the Marikanave reservoir and the Koratagere and Maddagiri taluks in the Tumkur district to study the seasonal conditions. He paid a visit to Bhatkal on the West Coast in the North Kanara district in connection with the project for a port for Mysore. Kalhattigiri in the Kadur district and Meka Datu in the Bangalore district at the confluence of the two rivers, the Cauvery and the Arkavati, were also visited. The Dewan inspected the whole of the Bangalore and Shimoga districts during the year. The Dewan was on leave from the 11th to the 28th May 1915, during which period the First Member of Council was in charge of the current duties of the office. The Dewan remained at Ootacamund from the 28th May to the 10th June 1915.

4. The First Member of Council inspected the taluks of Tarikere and Koppa and the Narasimharajapura sub-taluk in the Kadur district; the taluks of Kunigal, Pavagada, Maddagiri, Gubbi and Tumkur and the Koratagere sub-taluk in the Tumkur district; and all the taluks in the Mysore district. The Second Member of Council inspected all the taluks in the Kolar and Hassan districts except Bowringpet, Arsikere and Channarayapatna.

Honours.

5. The title of G. C. I. E. was conferred on Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the Yuvaraja, and Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, C.I.E., Dewan, was raised to Knighthood in the same Order. Other titles of minor distinction were conferred on some of the other officers and non-official gentlemen of the State.

The Mysore Civil Service.

6. A notification, announcing the holding, in November 1915, of the second Competitive Examination for the recruitment of officers to the Mysore Civil Service under the revised rules of January 1913, was issued during the year. It is proposed to select not less than three of the successful candidates for appointment as Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

The Legislative Council.

7. The constitution of the Legislative Council did not undergo any change during the year. The work done by the Council will be referred to elsewhere in the report.

New schemes. Efficiency Audit.

8. The Efficiency Audit Branch, of which mention was made in last year's report, reported upon the system of work in four offices and attended to the compilation of the standing orders of the Geological and Military departments and the publication of the Record Manual containing the rules in force for the preservation and destruction of records in the various offices of the State. The other subjects dealt with were the issue of general rules of office procedure for adoption in all offices, the preparation of office manuals, the issue of suggestions for improving the efficiency of officers and the revision of the rules for the receipt and disposal of petitions. The Branch also issued some minor publications and prepared notes on important questions, such as recruitment to the subordinate service, and inspection of offices. The Officer in charge of the Branch visited Madras in March 1915 to study the disposal number system of correspondence and record, with a view to suggesting improvements in the system followed in the offices of the State.

Village Improvement Scheme. Malnad Improvement Scheme.

9. The work done under the two other new schemes referred to in last year's report, *viz.*, the Village Improvement Scheme and the Malnad Improvement Scheme, is described in detail at a later stage of this report under "Condition of the People," and "Progress of Sanitation" respectively.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

10. With a view to stimulate and systematise Conference work in the districts, Government sanctioned the appointment of 8 Superintendents, 1 for each district. The Superintendents are expected to study local conditions, collect essential statistics and generally assist the Deputy Commissioner in all branches of Conference work. Of the 8 persons appointed, 3 are non-officials. The experience of the past 7 months indicates that these officers have done an appreciable amount of useful work. On the recommendation of the Conference, the Mysore Economic Journal, both in English and Kannada, has been started. The first number of the Journal was issued in January, and it has now a circulation of 523 English copies and 2,212 Kannada copies.

11. The Standing Committee of the Economic Conference met twice during the year and reviewed the work of the Central Committees and the District Committees.

The following is a brief account of the work done by the three Central Committees for Agriculture, Education and Industries and Commerce during the year.

The Agricultural Committee.

12. The Central Sericultural Farm opened at Channapatna last year under the charge of Signor Washington Mari, the Italian Silk Expert, has made appreciable progress. Signor Mari left for Italy after the termination of his engagement for one year. The work at Chikballapur consisted of

preliminary arrangements in fitting up a rearing house and in preparing the land and planting up mulberry. Tours were also undertaken in several villages and the local conditions and wants were studied and suggestions were given to the raiyats.

13. Arrangements have been made for giving a course of training in practical work to the sericultural students after the completion of their course at the Tata Farm. Twenty students were under training during the year. The Silk Association has developed its activities and is carrying on experiments in *huri* making and preparing silk for the loom. Mulberry plantations have been started and rearing houses put up in four new centres where the industry does not exist now.

14. The Tata Silk Farm continued to do useful work in training people in the cultivation of mulberry, in rearing worms, and in reeling and weaving silk. During the year three lakhs of mulberry cuttings and 4 lakhs of cards with about 4,000 eggs on each card were sent out from the farm; 816 lbs. of raw silk were produced and 2,280 yards of silk valued at Rs. 3,931 were woven. The number of visitors to the farm was about 2,000 and the number of people trained during the year was 101, of whom 20 were Government stipendiaries. Some work was done in the collection and publication of correct statistics of mulberry cultivation and estimates of silk production.

15. Twenty-two students were receiving horticultural training at the Lal-Bagh. A fruit survey was conducted over 200 gardens in the Bangalore taluk. Arrangements were made for the distribution of turmeric and ginger for seed purposes and of cuttings of pepper of the Tellicherry variety. Statistics of the distribution of sugar-cane and cotton cultivation for the two years 1912-13 and 1913-14 were collected and published.

16. The dairy farm started during the year at Bangalore out of the loan sanctioned last year has been fairly useful. For the improvement of the breed of milch cattle in Bangalore and its suburbs, a breeding bull was purchased and maintained at the Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore. Demonstrations in butter-making were held in Bangalore and Mandya. Arrangements were made for compiling statistics about milk production in the headquarters of each district.

17. The Committee issued 20 English and 20 Kannada bulletins containing selections and original matter. Arrangements were made for the preparation of leaflets on agricultural subjects for the use of villagers and the collection of information regarding local agricultural practices and for inducing agriculturists to visit other parts of the State and parts of British India, etc., to see improvements in agricultural practices. The District Committees and the Taluk Progress Committees showed much interest in their work and, besides co-operating with the work of the Central Committee, formulated and submitted certain proposals of their own accord and initiative.

18. Public libraries and reading rooms were started in Bangalore and Mysore on the recommendation of the Education Committee and a scheme for village libraries was submitted to Government. Arrangements were made for starting a private organisation for the improvement of Kannada language and literature. The first conference of pandits and other gentlemen interested in the improvement of Kannada literature was held in Bangalore early in May 1915. The Education Committee.

19. The Committee submitted recommendations and resolutions on several subjects such as grants to town libraries, transfer of administrative control over elementary education to local boards and municipalities, formation of Students' Aid Associations, training of teachers in service, development of physical education, improvement of industrial schools, training of women teachers for employment in middle schools for girls, and levy of local cesses for increasing the number of indigenous schools and improving the instruction given in them. The Committee has also been collecting and spreading information on various subjects such as a survey of elementary education, distribution of schools by villages, employment of itinerant teachers and enlistment of private agency for educational work. Itinerant lecturers

have been appointed for four districts for the diffusion of knowledge among the masses by delivering lectures on matters of general economic interest.

The Industries and Commerce Committee.

20. On the recommendation of the Committee, an expert in brick and tile making was appointed with a view to develop the tile industry. The tile factory at Mysore continued to be worked as a Government concern. A private syndicate started building a tile factory at Tirthahalli, and at Channapatna a small joint stock company is being formed for work. Concessions were recommended to one of the factories already carrying on work and the tile expert has been asked to report on the others. Demonstrations of fly-shuttle looms were held in weaving centres to popularise their use and the supply of 289 slays at concession rates was sanctioned. A recommendation was made that a committee might be appointed to investigate the condition of the weaving classes in the State and to report on the measures necessary for developing the weaving industry. A joint stock company was formed for the development of metal work by purchasing and distributing brass and copper sheets wholesale, and another was under formation for the manufacture of bone manure. The development of workshops in Bangalore and Mysore, and the measures necessary for improving the carpet weaving industry were investigated. With the financial assistance given by Government on the recommendation of the Committee, the Mysore Tannery has shown considerable increase in the output of manufactured leather. On the Committee's recommendation, a sum of Rs. 46,600 was disbursed under *takavi* loans for industrial undertakings in the State.

21. The prospects of manufacturing paper pulp and of starting a pencil industry were thoroughly investigated. A scheme for the establishment of a new cotton mill at Bangalore was considered and steps are being taken to form a private syndicate to start the concern. The Committee have recommended certain concessions to a local company who have offered to start a match factory at Shimoga. Experiments in soap-making are being carried out and investigations have been undertaken regarding the manufacture of porcelain and the improvement of the bangle industry. Other important subjects which received attention were the provision of home industries for agriculturists and middle class people, the extension of State Life Assurance and Family Pension scheme to the public, the establishment of village savings banks in important villages, the establishment of trade agencies outside the State, encouragement to merchants to travel abroad, hotel accommodation to visitors in Bangalore and Mysore, and registry of employment and labour. Besides the above, the Committee dealt with questions regarding the collection and publication of statistics relating to industries and trade, and the establishment of industrial and commercial museums. Public lectures were arranged and meetings of the merchants and business men were held at Bangalore and Mysore for the discussion of propositions connected with the development of industries and trade. The Committee issued 8 bulletins on industrial and commercial subjects.

22. The Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was transferred to the management of this Committee during the year. At the Exhibition held in 1914 the total number of exhibits on view was 21,787. The distinctive features were an increase in the number of exhibits of industrial machinery suited to the needs of the State, of the products of local enterprise in Bombay and Calcutta and of the industrial resources of the Mysore forests. As a result of the establishment of the Arts and Crafts Institute (Sales Depot), a wider market for the artware made in the State has been created.

Conference work.

23. At the Birthday Session held at Mysore on the 21st June 1915 and subsequent days, the majority of the recommendations of the three Committees referred to above were considered and approved and resolutions were passed on some additional subjects. The most important of these are the organisation of a Central Bureau of industrial information, the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, the formation of industrial suburbs, preparation of text-books on business training, grants-in-aid to well-organised orphanages, deputation of an officer to Java and other important centres of

sugar-cane cultivation to study that subject, opening of manure depots and the establishment of a model dairy farm. Several other important questions that were discussed in the Conference were referred to the respective Committees for study and investigation.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

24. The thirty-first session of the Dasara Representative Assembly was held at Mysore on the 30th September 1914 and succeeding days, 280 members having been returned for 287 seats. Of these, 206 members were returned by the several taluks during the triennial election of 1912 and the rest were deputed by the several district boards, municipal councils and associations in the State. The attendance of members at the meetings of the Assembly this year was 186 as against 238 in the previous year, the decrease being in a great measure due to the prevalence of plague in the Mysore city at the time of the Dasara. Altogether 292 important subjects of general and local interest were discussed during the session of the Assembly.

The British Resident.

25. The Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

26. The Great European War of 1914 which was the most momentous event of the year has been the occasion for drawing the ties between the Imperial Government and the Feudatory States closer together and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore gave expression to his views of the duties of the Feudatory States at such a time in the following terms in his letter dated 20th August 1914 to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

"This is a time at which the Feudatory States and all the subjects of the British Empire should stand shoulder to shoulder for her defence, and I desire to assure Your Excellency, in all sincerity, of the devotion and loyalty of my people and our readiness to make every sacrifice to protect our common interests."

27. His Highness, besides placing his troops and the entire resources of the State unreservedly at the disposal of the Imperial Government, contributed a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Indian War Fund and of two lakhs to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. The Imperial Service Troops left Bangalore for active service on the 13th October 1914 and from all reports received have been giving a good account of themselves in the field.

28. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.--ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1914-15).

Extent of arable lands.

29. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey is 18,864,692 acres as against 18,854,611 acres in the previous year. Of this, 1,381,126 acres consisted of alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent-free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,483,566 acres, of which 8,561,624 acres were assessed lands and the remaining 8,921,942 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

30. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,671,449 acres representing 89·60 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year, there was a decrease of 16,041 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

31. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,098,343 with an area of 7,287,959 acres, giving an average of 6·64 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1914-15).

Constitution of the department and distribution of work.

32. During the year under report, the department consisted of 3 measuring and 1 classing establishments. One of the former was deputed for work in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme. A mixed establishment consisting of both measurers and classers was deputed for sub-division work in the Kankanhalli taluk and the Closepet sub-taluk. Thus, only two field establishments were available for the regular revision survey work.

Original survey and classification.

33. Original survey and classification are now confined to inam villages the holders of which apply for the introduction of survey and settlement. During the year, 3 such villages with a total extent of 1,412 acres were measured in detail and 4,413 fields, measuring 21,403 acres, were classed both in respect of soil and water. Measurement and demarcation were carried out in respect of the lands sub-divided in the Kankanhalli taluk and Closepet sub-taluk, numbering 3,417 fields with an area of 17,766 acres.

Monsoon work.

34. The resurvey records and maps relating to the tract resurveyed during the previous field season were overhauled and rectified in respect of 225 villages consisting of 33,322 survey numbers, measuring 302,159 acres.

Revision survey.

35. Resurvey operations were carried out during the year in 318 villages of the Kolar and Bangalore districts. The total area resurveyed was 275,074 acres or 430 square miles, the number of fields dealt with being 36,966, of which 5,746 were measured for new survey numbers and 5,197, for *bab-phod*.

Reclassification.

36. During the year, reclassification operations were carried out in 17 villages of the Bangalore and Tumkur districts, the total number of fields classed being 429 with an area of 1,754 acres.

Revision settlement.

37. Revision settlement was introduced during the year into the Tirthahalli taluk of the Shimoga district. A few particulars showing the general features of the taluk and the results of the revision settlement introduced are given below.

Tirthahalli is a purely malnad taluk with its characteristic hills, forests, streams, deep valleys, kans, paddy fields and areca gardens. The southern and eastern portions of the taluk are heavily wooded and several villages there, are difficult of access. The remaining parts of the taluk are more

open and some magnificent forests are to be seen near Kavaledurga on the border of the Nagar taluk. The rainfall is very heavy near the ghauts, recording on an average 320 inches per year at Agumbi and gradually decreasing towards the east. The soil in the valleys is generally rich. The principal crops grown in the taluk are *supari* and rice. The tract is well provided with communications on all sides, communication to Shimoga being the most important. Though there has recently been a slight fall in the population of the tract, the increased facilities of communication provided since the original settlement, the improvement in agricultural resources and the ever increasing prices of all agricultural products have contributed substantially to the prosperity of the tract. The revised rates sanctioned by Government are very moderate, and have resulted in an increase of only 4·42 per cent over the collections of 1909-10. The average old and new rates are shown below :—

Description of land	Average old rate	Average new rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 4 7	0 4 7
Wet	2 11 5	3 0 8
Garden	13 5 0	12 4 3

Cost of the department.

38. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 1,19,710 as against Rs. 1,36,971 in the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to the transfer of an Assistant Commissioner and an establishment to the Cauvery Reservoir works.

Survey maps.

39. During the year, the maps of 470 villages in resettled taluks and of 162 other villages, copies of which had been exhausted, were printed and issued, and final maps of 462 villages were prepared for being printed and issued.

Potgi settlement.

40. The remuneration payable to the Shanbhogs and Patels in the resettled taluks of Sira, Pavagada and 94 villages of Gubbi was sanctioned during the year. Besides this, the decennial revision of potgi was sanctioned in respect of the Tirthahalli and Manjarabad taluks.

III. Land Revenue (1914-15).

Alienation.

41. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 356 acres, 16 guntas and 27 square yards as shown below :—

	A.	G.	Sq. yds.
(1) For new village sites and for the extension of the existing ones	249	20	0
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	66	20	0
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc.	27	18	27
(4) For improvement of roads	12	38	0
Total ...	356	16	27

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

42. The extent of waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation and the extent resigned were 56,253 acres and 13,459 acres respectively as against 63,952 acres and 20,822 acres in the previous year. On the whole, there was a net increase of 42,794 acres in the cultivated area.

Area under cultivation.

43. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,244,302 acres as against 6,056,466 acres in the previous year. Of this, 934,563 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops as against 964,191 acres in the previous year.

Land revenue demand.

44. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,06,20,434 as against Rs. 1,05,64,300 in the previous year. Including arrears of previous years due at the beginning of the year, the total demand of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,19,58,324 as against Rs. 1,19,10,435 in 1913-14. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 38,247 relating to arrears of previous years was written off the accounts as being irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,19,20,077 as the net recoverable demand.

Collections.

45. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,01,63,969, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,56,108 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to net demand during the year was 85·2 against 88·7 during the previous year. The fall in the collections is attributable partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions and partly to the difficulty experienced by raiyats in disposing of their produce owing to the dislocation of trade caused by the war.

Coercive processes.

46. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 85,029 as against 73,979 in the previous year. The majority of these were confined to mere issue of demand notices. The amount thus collected was Rs. 6,03,057 or 91·07 per cent of the total amount, *viz.*, Rs. 6,62,221, realised by having recourse to all the kinds of processes.

Working of the revenue money order system.

47. The number of cases in which kandayam was remitted by means of revenue money orders during the year under report was 1,137, the amount involved being Rs. 21,254. The continuance of the system for three years from 1915-16 has been sanctioned.

IV. Inam Settlement (1914-15).

Original work.

48. During the year, one land inam of Sringeri Jaghir comprising an extent of 900 *dayas* assessed at Rs. 37-7-0 was newly confirmed on a combined quit-rent of Rs. 24. Two ready money inams of the value of Rs. 81-8-0 and Rs. 18 were newly confirmed. Twenty-one land inams were resumed and struck off the registers, resulting in a reduction of Rs. 95 in the inam revenue and a corresponding increase of Rs. 256-7-1 under land revenue. Of the 21 cases of resumption, 12 were service inams.

Revision of quit-rent.

49. Fourteen land inams were revised during the year, resulting in the reduction of the combined quit-rent by Rs. 22-11-0.

Registers, title-deeds, etc.

50. During the year, the number of quit-rent registers prepared was 8 for confirmed cases and 45 for resumed and struck-off cases. Besides these, 1,750 quit-rent registers and correction statements were prepared and issued during the year on the basis of *Purvani Tarav Patrikas*, Government Orders, etc. Two cash certificates have been issued. Three thousand six hundred and twenty-four title-deeds for minor inams in Government villages were prepared and these with 2,426 title-deeds that remained over from the previous year were issued for distribution among the inamdars concerned. One thousand six hundred and twenty-five final title-deeds for whole inam villages were also prepared, verified and issued for distribution. The work of the issue of final title-deeds was completed during the year.

Cost of the department.

51. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 3,928 as against Rs. 4,440 in the previous year and the aggregate expenditure of the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, since 1868, has been Rs. 11,93,292. The total annual revenue was Rs. 2,72,658.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1914-15).

A. The Legislative Council.

52. During the year, the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council stood at 21, 19, 21, 20 and 21 at different periods. Four meetings of the Council were held during the year. General.

53. Besides the 3 bills pending consideration at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, (1) a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, (2) a Bill further to amend the Local Boards Regulation, 1902, and (3) a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the following new bills were taken up for consideration during the year:— Bills dealt with.

(1) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888,
(2) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906,
(3) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906,
(4) A Bill to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883,
(5) The Emergency Legislation Continuance Bill and
(6) A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy.

Four of these bills were passed into law during the year, *viz.*, the 3 bills that were pending at the close of last year and the Emergency Legislation Continuance Bill. The remaining 5 bills were in various stages of progress. In addition to these, 5 Emergency Regulations were passed under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907. The 2 bills pending assent of His Highness the Maharaja at the close of last year were also passed into law during the year.

B. Legislative Enactments.

54. *The Mysore Naval and Military News (Emergency) Regulation.*— This was the first Emergency Regulation passed under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, to enforce in Mysore the provisions of the Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, I of 1914, which the Government of India passed to control the publication of naval or military news and information during the war. Laws passed. Regulation VII of 1914.

55. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*—The old Municipal Regulation of 1871 as applied to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, enabled municipalities to raise loans for works of a permanent nature, either from Government, or in the open market. This provision was omitted from the Regulation of 1906, which is based on the Bombay District Municipalities Act. In Bombay such a provision is however contained in the Local Authorities Loans Acts of 1879 and 1897, though not in the District Municipalities Act. It was considered desirable to revive the old provision in the Municipal Regulation itself. Regulation VIII of 1914.

Under the Municipal Regulation of 1906, British military officers living within the limits of the Bangalore city had to pay municipal tax in respect of the horses owned by them. In British India, however, the chargers which they are bound to maintain are exempt from such taxes. It was considered desirable to bring the practice in this State also into line with what obtains in British India.

Some concession to the police force also was deemed necessary in the shape of exempting members thereof, both of the City as well as the Civil and Military Station but residing within City limits, from paying tax for one horse and one bicycle kept by them, a reciprocal concession having been promised by the Civil and Military Station Municipality.

Again, the registers of property in the Bangalore City Municipality did not contain correct information about changes of ownership of property, as there was no authority to compel owners to supply information on the subject. It was considered necessary to impose a statutory obligation on the owners to supply such information. To achieve these objects, Regulation VIII of 1914 was passed.

Regulation IX of 1914.

56. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.*—Section 17 of the Mines Regulation of 1906 gave power to a Superintendent of the Mines to order unemployed and undesirable persons to quit the area of the mine, the District Superintendent of Police being authorised to order such persons out of the limits of Government cooly colonies only. But it often happened that an undesirable person ordered by one Superintendent to leave the limits of his mine, quietly transferred himself to the premises of another mine till the Superintendent of that mine ordered his expulsion therefrom. The undesirable person was thus enabled to evade the spirit of the provision for a considerable length of time. To meet this evil, the present Regulation was passed conferring on the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, jurisdiction in this behalf over such area as may be notified by Government from time to time.

Regulation X of 1914.

57. *The Mysore Foreigners (Emergency) Regulation.*—This was the second Emergency Regulation passed under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, its object being to enforce in Mysore the provisions of the Foreigners Ordinance, No. III of 1914, passed by the Government of India to provide for the exercise of more effective control over foreigners in British India.

Regulation XI of 1914.

58. *The Ingress into Mysore (Emergency) Regulation.*—This was the third Emergency Regulation passed to enforce in Mysore the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordinance, No. V of 1914, which was passed by the Government of India to provide for the control of persons entering British India whether by sea or land, in order to protect the State from danger of anything prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity.

Regulation XII of 1914.

59. *The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies (Emergency) Regulation.*—This was the fourth Emergency Regulation passed to enforce in Mysore the provisions of the Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, No. IV of 1914, passed by the Government of India to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty the King-Emperor, and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening any Proclamation or Order in Council of His Majesty for the time being in force, relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies.

Regulation I of 1915.

60. *A Regulation further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.*—According to the law in force before the passing of this Regulation, decrees passed by civil courts for the partition of houses or building sites within municipalities could be executed only by actual division of the house or site into the required number of small bits and such division invariably led to insanitary conditions. This was partly remedied by the Partition Regulation, 1913, which enabled the civil courts in certain cases to order the sale of the whole house or site and to give money value to the sharers in proportion to their shares. But this power could be exercised only on the request of any of the shareholders interested individually or collectively to the extent of one moiety or upwards. This Regulation now empowers the civil courts in such cases to transfer for execution the decree for partition to the President of the Municipal Council who is empowered either to actually divide the property into shares, if such partition does not contravene any building bye-laws in force, or to assign the whole property to one of the parties and cause compensation to be paid to the rest.

Regulation II of 1915.

61. *A Regulation to continue in force the provisions of certain Emergency Regulations.*—The Emergency Regulations passed in 1914 under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, could be kept

in force only for six months from the date of their publication. But it was considered necessary to keep the provisions of those Regulations in force not only during the continuance of the present war but also for six months thereafter. Accordingly this Regulation was enacted.

Regulation III of 1915.

62. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902.*—Under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation of 1902, it was permissible to levy only house-tax in union villages, at rates depending on the value of such houses whether they were used for residential purposes, or for carrying on trade. But in non-union villages, both house-tax and shop-tax are being levied, the latter depending not on the value of the buildings, which may be very little, but on the comparatively greater value of the business carried on in them. The union villages were thus deprived of a lucrative source of revenue as compared with non-union villages. Regulation III of 1915 was passed in order to remove this disability. Under it, shop-tax can now be levied in unions independently of house-tax.

Regulation IV of 1915.

63. *A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.*—This Regulation was passed so as to bring the Criminal Procedure Code, 1904, into conformity with that in force in British India in regard to summary trial of offences under sections 453 and 454 of the Indian Penal Code, especially as the more serious offences, *viz.*, under sections 456 and 457 of the Indian Penal Code are already made triable summarily.

Regulation V of 1915.

64. *The Indian Soldiers Litigation (Emergency) Regulation.*—This was the fifth Emergency Regulation passed under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, to enforce the provisions of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance, No. II of 1915, passed by the Government of India to provide for the special protection of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

Rules, etc., under Acts and Regulations.

65. (*a*) A Munsiff's court was established at Narasimharajapura with jurisdiction over the taluks of Tarikere and Koppa and the sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura.

(*b*) The Munsiff of Narasimharajapura was invested with small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 50.

(1) The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, I of 1883.

66. Rules for the appointment of the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar and other officers on the staff of the Chief Court were prescribed.

(2) The Mysore Chief Courts Regulation, I of 1884.

67. (*a*) The provisions of chapters VIII to X of the Code were extended to four inam and kayamgutta villages.

(3) The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

(*b*) A new rule was substituted for rule 20 of the Land Revenue Rules in the matter of removal of earth, stone, kankar, etc., from beds of rivers, nullas, etc., by the Local Fund, Public Works and other public departments and municipalities or their contractors.

(*c*) A new rule, 96, A was added to the Land Revenue Rules directing that when, for the recovery of any arrears of revenue, any occupancy or alienated holding in respect of which a notice of attachment has been issued by a civil court, is declared forfeited and ordered to be attached and sold, a notice to that effect shall be served on the civil court concerned.

(*d*) Rules were framed for the sale of agricultural implements on the hire-purchase system.

(4) The Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890.

68. Rules 1 (B), (i) and V5 (ii) of the rules under section 10 of the Regulation and section 194 of the Land Revenue Code were amended to provide for the grant of loans up to Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of seed sugar-cane.

(5) The Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.

69. (*a*) The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, and certain officers of the Agricultural department were exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 8 to 11 of the Regulation, save in respect of cannon, etc.

(*b*) Para 1 (5) of Notification No. J. 1782—Pol. Mis. 65, dated 26th December 1905 (enumerating the persons or classes of persons exempted from the operation of sections 8 to 11 of the Regulation) was directed to be cancelled in so far as it related to persons of German or Austrian nationality or to subjects of the Ottoman Government; and under section 13 all licenses already granted to such persons under the Regulation were also directed to be cancelled.

(*c*) The Taxidermist and the Fieldsman on the establishment of the Government Museum were exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 8 and 9 of the Regulation, save in respect of cannon, etc., when the arms, etc., are used for *bonâ fide* purposes of collecting specimens for the Natural History Section of the Government Museum.

(*d*) The Sri Mahanta Swami Adhyaksha of Sri Guru Samasthanaka Matt, Sagar taluk, the Devendrakirti Bhattaraka Padmacharya Swamy of the Jain Matt at Humcha in the Nagar taluk and Sri Ramachandra Bharati Swami of the Ramachandrapura Matt, Nagar taluk, were all exempted from the operation of all directions and prohibitions contained in sections 8 and 9 of the Regulation with respect to certain specified arms.

(*e*) A new form was substituted for license form VII to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

(6) The Mysore Railway Regulation, IV of 1894.

70. (*a*) The adoption on (i) the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway, (ii) the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway and (iii) the Kolar-Chikballapur Railway, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of Railway in British India with up-to-date amendments, was sanctioned.

(*b*) The adoption on the Railways over which the Durbar have jurisdiction, of the addition of rule 42-A to chapter IV, Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of Railway in British India, was sanctioned.

(*c*) Vacant land tax was declared to be leviable under section 59 clause (*b*) (2) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, in respect of lands pertaining to the Mysore State Railway administered by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and lying within the local limits of the Mysore City Municipality.

(7) Segregation and destruction of stray dogs and of diseased horses and cattle Regulation, VI of 1899.

71. The rules issued under the Regulation were amended so as to exempt householders from liability under the rules unless they had knowledge of the occurrence of the disease among horses or cattle, etc.

(8) The Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.

72. The stamp duty chargeable under para 2, clause (*b*) of article I of schedule II of the Regulation on applications presented to Revenue officers for permission to quarry stones was reduced to one anna.

(9) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901.

73. The killing or capture of birds with bright-coloured plumage, of peafowl and of antelope was prohibited for a further period ending with 30th June 1917.

(10) The Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.

74. (*a*) The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from the 1st July 1915.

(*b*) Revised rates of tree-tax were prescribed with effect from 1st July 1915.

(11) The Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1901.

75. (*a*) Seven blocks in different parts of the Shimoga, Kadur, Kolar, Bangalore and Hassan districts were constituted as State forests.

(*b*) Rules under section 32 of the Regulation were issued for the management of Village forests constituted under section 31.

(*c*) The concessions to be granted to villages in the neighbourhood of certain State forests were modified.

(*d*) A new appendix was substituted to the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules.

76. (*a*) It was declared that the villages of Kannambadi in Krishnarajpete taluk and Kurubarasettihalli in the Seringapatam taluk shall cease to be unions. (12) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.

(*b*) Certain villages in the Nagamangala, Honnali and Sagar taluks were constituted into unions.

(*c*) The levy of a railway cess of 6, 3 and 6 pies in the rupee in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug respectively, on all items of revenue on which local cess is now levied, and also of a separate railway cess in the Kolar district on all items of excise revenue on which local cess is at present levied, was authorised.

(*d*) The Civil Officer, Bangalore, was appointed as *ex-officio* member and Vice-President of the Bangalore District Board in place of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Bangalore District Treasury.

(*e*) Revised rules were issued under the Regulation.

(*f*) Rules 75 and 83 of the Local Boards Rules were amended in regard to payment of salaries of the establishments of the Taluk Boards and Union Panchayets.

77. (*a*) The levy of a fee of annas 8 for grant of a copy of a plan or of a map was sanctioned, provided arrangements for and cost of making such copy are made and borne by the person who applies for it, and Article IX of the Table of Registration Fees now in force was accordingly modified. (13) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

(*b*) A new rule—rule (*c*) to Article IX—was added to the Table of Registration Fees now in force fixing the rates, etc., in case of grant of copies of documents other than those mentioned in the table.

78. Rules were issued to provide against interference with the underground drainage pipe system in the Mysore city. (14) The City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, III of 1903.

79. New rules were issued for the grant of loans to co-operative societies from State Funds. (15) The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, III of 1905.

80. Vaccination was declared compulsory for specified periods in 28 municipalities. (16) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906.

81. (*a*) The provisions of section 17 of the Regulation were extended to certain mines and Government cooly colonies on the Kolar Gold Fields. (17) The Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

(*b*) Rules regarding the qualifications required for drivers of lifts, the storage of explosives in mines, the offer and acceptance of illegal gratification or threat, and medical aid to the injured in case of accidents, were amended.

82. (*a*) All the powers specified in sub-section (2) of section 149 of the Regulation were conferred on the Municipal Council, Bangalore City. (18) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

(*b*) The Bowringpet town was constituted into a permanent municipality.

(*c*) Rule 10 (*a*) of the revised rules for the regulation of water-supply in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, regarding meter rent, was amended.

83. (*a*) Panchayets were constituted in 16 villages in respect of the tanks situated therein. (19) The Mysore Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911.

(*b*) The qualifying minima prescribed in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 14 of the Regulation were reduced in the case of certain villages.

84. The provisions of the Regulation were extended to the Malvalli municipality in the Mysore district, the Chitaldrug and Holalkere municipalities in the Chitaldrug district and to all the municipalities in the Kolar district. (20) The Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation, VII of 1911.

(21) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, IV of 1913.

85. All Government motor cars and motor bicycles were exempted from payment of registration fees prescribed in rule 2 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1914.

(22) The Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

86. The provisions of the Elementary Education Regulation were directed to be brought into operation in the towns of Channapatna, Malur, Harihar, Sagar, Tirthahalli, Gundlupet, Mandya, Arsikere, Saklespur, Tarikere, Birur and Tiptur.

(23) The Mysore Muzrai Regulation, VI of 1913.

87. Rules were issued under sections 13, 15 and 35 of the Muzrai Regulation.

(24) The Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913.

88. Village courts were constituted in 18 villages in the Tumkur district, 46 villages in the Bangalore district, 32 villages in the Mysore district, 14 villages in the Hassan district, 7 villages in the Shimoga district, 8 villages in the Kadur district and 9 villages in the Chitaldrug district.

(25) The Probate and administration Regulation, VI of 1914.

89. The Chief Court of Mysore and all District Judges in Mysore were authorised to receive applications for probate and letters of administration.

(26) The Foreigners (Emergency) Regulation X of 1914 and the Ingress into Mysore (Emergency) Regulation, XI of 1914.

90. (*a*) Rules were issued in regard to movements of persons subject to the provisions of the said Regulations.

(*b*) Every householder in whose house a subject of the Ottoman Empire, whether an Asiatic or a non-Asiatic, is residing was directed to submit a written report in the form prescribed.

II. Military (1914-15).

General.

91. For the first time since its formation for Imperial defence, the Mysore Lancers were ordered for active service and left the State on 13th October 1914. The short notice within which the regiment was mobilized shows the high state of efficiency in which it is maintained. All ranks proceeded cheerfully to the front and have shown excellent behaviour in the field. Risaldar Subraj Urs has been awarded the Indian Distinguished Service medal for an act of gallantry in the field.

Nature of the force.

92. The military force of the State is composed of

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with headquarters at Mysore and a detachment at Shimoga;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with headquarters at Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga and detachments in other districts;

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

Sanctioned strength.

93. As the Imperial Service Regiment proceeded to the front in full field service strength, the small depot left behind was insufficient to supply drafts of reinforcements required in the field from time to time and accordingly the strength of the depot was increased by 104. Including this addition, the sanctioned strength of the officers and men of all branches of the force was 3,323, *viz.*, 620 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment and 1,812 in the three battalions of infantry, according to the revision sanctioned during the year and 494 in the Transport Corps, including the farriers' establishment which was classed under non-combatants in previous years.

Actual strength.

94. The actual combatant strength of all the branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,134 including 9 supernumeraries. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by 4 commissioned and 3 non-commissioned officers and 32 men; the infantry battalions by 14 commissioned and 3 non-commissioned officers and 113 men; and the Transport Corps by 4 commissioned and 15 non-commis-

sioned officers and 10 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service :—

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Cavalry Regiments ...	45	155	787
(*b*) Infantry	46	381	1,255
(*c*) Transport Corps	11	48	406

95. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,223 officers and men, including the non-combatants, 490 were Mahomedans and 456 Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments, 731 were Mahomedans and 138 Mahrattas out of 1,732 ; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 322 were Mahomedans and 58 Mahrattas out of 553. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians. The composition of the force.

96. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances, the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances and the infantry with swords and muskets. Just before the departure for active service, the Imperial Service Regiment was armed with short rifles and the old carbines were returned to the Madras Arsenal. Arms provided.

97. Owing to the outbreak of war with Germany, orders to mobilize the Regiment for active service were received on the 15th September 1914. On completion of the necessary mobilization arrangements under the supervision of Major M. H. Henderson, Special Service Officer, the Imperial Service Regiment entrained for Deolali on the 13th October 1914. After camping there till the end of October and being brigaded with other units of Imperial Service Cavalry, the Regiment embarked at Bombay on the 2nd November 1914 for active service in Egypt. Consequent on the mobilization of the Regiment, there were no other movements of squadrons or detachments for local duties within the State. Duties on which employed.

98. A detachment of the Local Service Regiment was ordered to relieve the Imperial Service Lancers of their local orderly and other duties at Bangalore. Ninety-eight men of this Regiment were transferred to the Imperial Service Regiment. In connection with the training of the Imperial Government remounts, a further detachment of men was ordered for duty at Bangalore.

99. A detachment of the 3rd battalion of the infantry was ordered for special duties at Bangalore. Detachments from the 2nd battalion with the infantry band were as usual sent to Mysore for special duties in connection with the Dasara of 1914 and His Highness the Maharaja's birthday of 1915. Some men of this Regiment were also employed as guards over treasuries, etc., all over the State.

100. A detachment of the Imperial Service Transport Corps was deputed for work at Mysore in connection with the Dasara festivities and another detachment in connection with the Birthday entertainment of His Highness the Maharaja. Two hundred and fifty-nine transport carts were employed to bring grass from Hessarghatta and other farms.

101. The ponies of "A" Division were engaged in tonga and carriage duty and some bullocks, carts and drivers of this corps were also employed in miscellaneous work at the Kunigal Stud Farm.

102. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the officiating Inspecting Officer till it left for active service and afterwards under the Special Service Officer. The services rendered by the Regiment in the field are learnt to be satisfactory. The depot and reinforcements were drilled under the supervision of the Officiating Inspecting Officer. There were under training 51 recruits and 227 remounts during the year in the riding school attached to this Regiment. Of these, 29 recruits and 108 remounts were discharged, leaving Efficiency.

22 recruits and 119 remounts at the close of the year. The musketry instruction of the reinforcements and recruits at the depot received much attention. The Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the depot at Bangalore and was satisfied with all he saw. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, also inspected the Regiment and remarked that there was improvement in shooting. On the 1st July 1914, there were 479 horses on the strength of this Regiment and 326 remounts were added during the year bringing the total to 805. Deducting 165 casualties, there remained 640 horses including 500 on field service at the close of the year. There were also 234 mules including 49 on field service and 3 camels on the strength of this Regiment at the close of the year.

103. The Local Service Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword drill, etc., by the commanding officer aided by drill instructors. In the riding school attached to this Regiment, there were 129 recruits and 14 remounts at the end of the year. Deducting 317 casualties from the total number of 608 horses, there were on the strength of this Regiment 291 horses at the close of the year.

104. The recruits and men belonging to the infantry were regularly drilled by the commanding officers with the aid of drill instructors.

105. The officers and men of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were given training, during the year, in drill and parade of regimental carts, marching order, guard mounting and also exercises in entraining and detraining transport carts, ponies and bullocks. One hundred and five amrut mahal bullocks were trained by the Transport men during the year. On the strength of this Corps, there were 184 ponies, 13 mules, 473 bullocks and 288 carts at the end of the year. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops held an inspection of the Corps. The discipline and efficiency of this Corps was maintained at a high level.

Military Stores.

106. Clothing was as usual made out and issued from the Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments and also to the Palace military force. Owing to the mobilization of the Imperial Service Regiment Lancers, there was very heavy work to be turned out in the Stores. The mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers was inspected by a committee of officers as well as the Inspecting Officer and was found to be in good condition.

Expenditure.

107. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 11,84,601 against Rs. 12,57,620 in the previous year as noted below :—

	1913-14	1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarter establishment	47,891	49,405
Imperial Service Lancers	3,46,493	3,10,968
Local Service Regiment	1,80,164	1,71,837
Infantry Regiments	2,19,575	2,14,845
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,55,312	2,19,505
Military Stores	7,218	6,299
Superannuation and retired allowances	83,388	77,742
Miscellaneous	17,379	20,000
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,14,000
Total ...	12,57,620	11,84,601

Miscellaneous.

108. The revision of the scale of pay, etc., of the infantry regiments sanctioned during the year considerably improved the position of the officers. Additional accommodation for the infantry regiment at Bangalore was nearing completion. Lines for half a squadron of the Local Service Regiment have been built on the new site at Mysore. Proposals to extend certain provisions of the Mysore Military Regulation to the Local Service Troops and thus ensure better discipline and efficiency are engaging the attention of Government. The work turned out in the Military Workshop was satisfactory.

109. At the beginning of the year under report there were at the Farm 10 stallions, 94 mares and 128 foals. The births during the year were 67 colts and 58 fillies, giving a percentage of 31 to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were 120 mares and 172 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 8 mares and 47 foals. There were thus at the end of the year 10 stallions, 112 mares and 125 foals in the Farm. The approximate value of live stock on the Farm at the end of the year was Rs. 63,016 against Rs. 70,861 in the previous year. Government Stud Farm at Kunigal. Stock.

110. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 52,717 against Rs. 40,226 in 1913-14. Cost.

III. Police (1914-15).

111. The constitution of the police force continued to be the same as in previous years. Constitution.

112. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force was 865 officers and 5,169 men as against 863 officers and 5,163 men in the previous year, the increase being due to the entertainment of an additional establishment for the Yelahanka-Devanhalli section of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway and the inclusion of the Principal of the Police Training School in the permanent force. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 12 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, 118 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 723 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafedars and Sergeants, and 5,169 Constables. In addition to this force, a temporary staff of 20 officers and 92 men was maintained for the Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway construction works, for temporary out-post and treasury guard duties and for registration of Non-Asiatic foreigners, besides the other special works for which temporary establishments had been maintained in the previous year. Strength.

The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police :—

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1913-14		1914-15	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	11	88	10	78	11	86
Gold Fields Police	42	277	41	276	42	277
Total ...	53	365	51	354	53	363
City Police, Bangalore ...	55	292	55	284	54	278
City Police, Mysore	47	275	47	256	46	254
Total ...	102	567	102	540	100	532
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	163	13	164
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including Police Training School ...	19	6	13	6	16	6
Bangalore district	89	540	89	534	89	533
Kolar district	79	436	79	431	79	431
Tumkur district	86	586	86	585	84	583
Mysore district	77	425	75	415	75	340
French Rocks circle ...	46	278	46	278	46	270
Hassan district	70	390	70	388	70	385
Shimoga district	86	479	84	356	86	463
Kadur district	57	380	57	350	56	353
Chitaldrug district	88	534	88	534	87	534
Total ...	697	4,054	687	3,877	688	3,898
Grand Total ...	865	5,169	853	4,934	854	4,957

The Police Training School.

113. There were 28 students in the Inspectors' and Station House Officers' classes of the Headquarter Police Training School and 22 of them passed in the final examination. A new class to train recruits enlisted as constables was opened from the beginning of January 1915 and the first batch of 43 students did creditably in the final examination held in June 1915. They were all provided with accommodation in a residential hostel and were thus enabled to enjoy the full benefits of the training. A whole-time Principal and additional staff were entertained for the Training School and special provision was made for sports and a shooting range in connection with it.

Preservation of order.

114. There was a decrease in the number of cases of rioting which fell from 55 in 1913-14 to 43 in the year under report. The police took prompt and vigorous action under section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code against turbulent people in about 40 cases in the Bangalore and Mysore districts and thereby averted serious disorder and breach of the peace. The only serious riot was the outcome of a long standing dispute about rights of grazing between the villagers of Kuruvangi in the Chikmagalur taluk and the kavalgars of Hangajanahalli kaval and occurred on the 17th September 1914 when the villagers armed with clubs and sickles assaulted and drove out the kavalgars, injuring four of them. Thirty-three of the rioters were tried, of whom 15 were convicted and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

Prevention of crime.

115. Action was taken by the police under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 111 persons, of whom 79 were directed to furnish security for good behaviour. Only one person was ordered to notify his residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

116. The number of heinous cases reported during the year was 432 against 508 in the previous year. The Superintendents of Police either personally directed on the spot or supervised the investigation of all important cases. The Amildars either partially or fully investigated 77 of the cases as against 67 in the previous year. The number of finger print slips on record in the central bureau at the end of the year was 27,660.

Cognizable cases.

117. The number of cognizable cases reported has continued to increase, being 6,730 as against 6,069 in the previous year. A large part of the increase is the result of stricter enforcement by the police of local and special laws and of the Police Regulation and rules. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 11,172 cases in all during the year. Of these, 12 were transferred to the British police and one to the British Military department; in 229 cases investigation was refused; in 4,877 cases charge sheets were submitted; and 3,307 cases were reported to magistrates on B form and 622 on C form. Thus there were 2,124 cases pending investigation with the police at the end of the year. Of the 4,877 cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,820 cases ended in conviction and 1,113 in acquittal or discharge, while 31 were otherwise disposed of, *viz.*, by withdrawal, compounding, etc., leaving 913 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 3,307 cases reported on B form, final orders were passed in 1,956 cases leaving 1,351 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 622 cases reported on C form, the Magistrates passed final orders in 270 cases leaving 352 cases pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,530 cases involving 3,598 persons were reported direct to magistrates and 257 of these cases involving 409 persons ended in conviction.

118. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 6,788 or 920 more than in the previous year. Including 1,873 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 8,661 persons. Of these, 244 persons were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, four were released on magistrates' orders before trial, 5 died, 5 escaped and 4 were transferred to the British Military department. The number of persons sent up for trial was thus 8,399, of whom 3,882 were convicted, 2,754 were acquitted or

discharged, and the remaining 1,763 were in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

Serious offences against person.

119. The number of serious offences against person dealt with during the year was 1,063 against 1,095 in the previous year. Of these, 74 were cases of murder against 64 in the previous year; 22 of them ended in conviction and 30 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

120. The magistrates dealt with 13,189 cases involving 25,767 persons as against 11,845 cases involving 23,664 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,849 cases involving 4,124 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

121. The village police arrested 106 persons in 80 cases against 97 persons in 74 cases during the previous year. Of these, 69 cases with 85 persons ended in conviction as against 56 cases with 72 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 86·25 against 75·67 in 1913-14.

Previous convictions.

122. Out of the total number of persons convicted of offences under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 226 or 12·3 per cent as against 158 persons or 10·7 per cent in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

123. The total value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 2,24,288 as against Rs. 1,80,349 in the previous year, the value of property recovered being Rs. 81,670 or 36·4 per cent as against Rs. 67,510 or 37·4 per cent in the previous year.

Processes.

124. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 147,510 of which 131,026 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 88·8.

Inspection work.

125. The Inspector-General of Police was out in camp for 141 days and inspected 4 district offices, 76 investigating centres, 54 sub-stations, and 99 out-posts. He had a Conference at Bowringpet with the Inspector-General of Police, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, of the Madras Presidency to discuss measures for the prevention and detection of crime on the frontier and exchange of information between the Madras and Mysore police regarding crime, movements of trans-frontier criminals, etc. The Deputy Commissioners inspected 30 investigating centres, 19 sub-stations and 9 out-posts and the Superintendents inspected 131, 113 and 198 respectively. Four investigating centres, 20 sub-stations and 27 out-posts were left uninspected.

Finger prints.

126. In the finger print bureau 4,613 slips were dealt with during the year. of which 1,500 were received for record and 3,113 for search. Of the latter, 485 were traced. The services of the finger print expert were sought for in 17 civil suits and 5 criminal cases against 13 civil suits and 7 criminal cases in the previous year. He also attended courts and gave evidence in 8 criminal cases and 8 civil suits.

Arms Regulation.

127. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1914 under the Mysore Arms Regulation was 17,389 against 17,559 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 71 persons with the result that 65 were convicted, 5 acquitted or discharged and one was under trial at the close of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

128. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1914 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 294. Prosecutions were instituted in 13 cases involving 53 persons, of which 10 cases with 39 persons ended in conviction, 2 cases with 10 persons in acquittal or discharge and the remaining one case with 4 persons was pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

129. During the year under report the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 16 concerned in 6 cases as against 22 in 6 cases in 1913-14. Of these, 5 cases involving 12 persons ended in conviction and one case involving 4 persons was pending at the close of the year.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

130. Prosecutions were instituted under this Regulation in 22 cases involving as many persons as against 45 cases involving 45 persons in the previous year. Of the total number prosecuted, one was convicted and the rest warned as being first offenders.

Rewards.

131. During the year 282 officers and men were rewarded, 85 by promotion and 197 by money rewards and good conduct stripes. Rewards amounting to Rs. 457 were given to private individuals who rendered aid to the police.

Punishments.

132. During the year 7 officers and 24 men were awarded black marks as against 40 officers and men in the previous year; 138 officers and 1,295 men were fined, suspended or degraded as against 1,600 officers and men in the previous year, 2 officers and 163 men were dismissed the service as against 2 officers and 120 men in the previous year; and one officer and 49 men were convicted by magistrates as against 35 men in the previous year.

Expenditure.

133. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 11,50,903 against Rs. 10,75,058 in the previous year.

IV. Extradition (1914-15).

Extradition.

134. During the year under report, 49 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 36 were British subjects, 12 subjects of the Mysore State and one a subject of the State of Hyderabad. Including 15 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 64 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 42 were convicted, 7 were acquitted and 3 were discharged, leaving 12 under trial at the end of the year. Eighty-eight persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Indian Courts for trial. Of these, 39 were British and 49 Mysore subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 50 were concerned in cases falling under the Indial Penal Code and 38 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore are not known, except in 6 cases. Of these, 5 ended in acquittal and 1 in discharge.

V. Criminal Justice (1914-15).

Courts.

135. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 130, *i.e.*, the same as in the previous year. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 28 Magistrates of the 1st class, 54 Magistrates of the 2nd class and 34 Magistrates of the 3rd class. There were 4 Justices of the Peace as in the previous year. The constitution of a Bench of Magistrates for each of the towns of Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Chitaldrug was sanctioned during the year.

Offences reported.

136. There was some increase in the number of offences reported to the several courts, the figures being 21,806 as against 20,208 in the previous year. Of these, 36·64 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force and assault, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement; 24·99 per cent were offences against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 23·46 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 17,776 or 81·51 per cent of the offences reported as against 16,402 or 81·16 per cent in 1913-14. Out of the offences returned as true, 13,555 were under the Indian Penal Code and 4,221 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,222 or 9·02 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,271 or 9·96 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

137. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 17,701, of which 15,995 or 90·36 per cent were disposed of, leaving 1,706 pending at the end of the year. Subordinate magistrates disposed of 15,830 or 89·43

per cent of the cases brought to trial. District Magistrates disposed of 57 cases and Courts of Sessions 108. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 23·20 days against 21·90 days, by the District Magistrates 16·95 days against 26·35 days, and by the Courts of Sessions 35·25 days against 34·19 days in 1913-14. Of the 108 cases disposed of by the Courts of Sessions, 97 cases were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial.

138. The number of persons brought to trial rose from 31,487 in the previous year to 34,995, of whom 6,814 were arrested by the police, 1,883 were brought before the courts on warrants and 26,298 appeared on summonses. Including the persons involved in the pending cases, the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 39,299 as against 35,759 in 1913-14. Cases involving 34,322 persons or 87·34 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these, the Courts of Sessions disposed of cases involving 209 persons, District Magistrates 104, Benches of Magistrates 1,455, and other magistrates 32,554.

Results of trial.

139. Of the persons in the cases disposed of, 76·26 per cent were discharged or acquitted as against 76·98 per cent and 22·79 per cent were convicted against 21·95 per cent in 1913-14. Thirty-two persons were released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Punishments.

140. Of the persons convicted, 13 were sentenced to death, 8 to transportation, 3 to penal servitude, 2,005 to imprisonment, 6,205 to fine and 78 to whipping. The records of 10 cases involving 13 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. In 6 cases involving 8 persons the sentence of death was confirmed, in 2 cases involving 2 persons the sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life and in the remaining 2 cases involving 3 persons the sentence was reversed and the accused were ordered to be set at liberty. Nine persons sentenced to death and eight persons sentenced to transportation for life appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. Of the former, the sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life in the cases of 5 persons, while the memorials were rejected in the cases of 4 persons. Of the latter, the sentence of transportation for life was reduced to various terms of imprisonment in the cases of 4 persons, the memorials were rejected in the cases of 3 persons and the remaining one was pending at the end of the year. Of the 2,016 persons sentenced to imprisonment, including those sentenced to transportation for life and penal servitude, 23·81 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 59·28 per cent to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 14·73 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and under 2 years, 1·74 per cent to imprisonment between 2 years and 7 years and the rest to imprisonment over 7 years. In the majority of cases, *viz.*, 5,037 out of 6,205, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10, in 950 cases they ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50, in 201 cases they were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and in 17 cases between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, there being none above Rs. 500. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 59,539, out of which a sum of Rs. 52,401 was realised. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 1,481.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

141. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 409 involving 722 persons. Of these, 291 persons were discharged and 410 were convicted leaving 21 persons pending at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 47 were required to furnish security for keeping the peace and 134 were required to furnish security for good behaviour.

Witnesses.

142. The number of witnesses who attended before magistrates was 122,596 against 107,803 in the previous year. Of these, 114,848 were detained for one day, 6,020 for two days, 802 for three days and 926 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 49,273 against 42,090 in the previous year. Besides these, 1,060 witnesses were examined in sessions cases as against 1,375 in 1913-14. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at sessions trials was Rs. 3,626 as against Rs. 5,149 in the previous year.

Appellate courts.

143. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 13 as against 16 in the previous year.

Appeals.

144. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 977 appeals involving 1,910 persons. Of these, 956 were appeals from convictions and 21 from orders of acquittal. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 210 appeals, the Courts of Sessions 130 and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers 637. In 53 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 412 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 104 cases they were modified, in 307 cases the sentences were reversed, and in 16 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. There were thus 85 cases involving 158 persons pending at the end of the year. Inclusive of 5 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 21 appeals against orders of acquittal as against 12 in 1913-14. All of them were disposed of during the year, the order of the lower court being reversed in 16 cases and confirmed in 5 cases.

Average duration of appeals.

145. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 49·95 days as against 54·50 days in 1913-14; in the Sessions Courts 31·12 days as against 26·19 days and in the courts of subordinate magistrates 32·42 days as against 32·90 days in the previous year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

146. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with cases involving 1,123 persons. In the case of 264 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 514 persons the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in the case of 30 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 48 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in respect of 90 persons they were reversed, and in the case of 58 persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered. Cases involving 15 persons were referred by the District Magistrates to the Chief Court for revision and cases involving 104 persons were thus pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

147. The receipts during the year, excluding those of the Chief Court, amounted to Rs. 99,671 as against Rs. 88,210, and the charges to Rs. 3,02,633 as against Rs. 3,28,627 in the previous year.

European British subjects.

148. There were 23 cases involving 27 European British subjects against 17 cases involving 20 persons in 1913-14. Twelve cases involving 14 persons ended in conviction, 10 cases involving 12 persons in acquittal and in one case involving one person the accused was committed to the High Court Sessions, Madras.

VI. Civil Justice (1914-15).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

149. The number of civil courts at the beginning of the year was 24. To afford relief to the Munsiff of Tumkur, a temporary Second Munsiff's Court was established at that station for a period of one year, and 18 village courts under the Mysore Village Courts Regulation were also established in the several taluks of the Tumkur district during the year. Thus there were 43 civil courts in the State at the end of the year.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

150. The number of original suits, both ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 25,658 against 26,089 in the previous year, 13,841 being ordinary and 11,817 small cause. The Munsiffs' courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work; 2,869 suits were filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges; and 25 in the district courts. Of the 13,841 ordinary suits, 11,695 or 84·49 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,069 or 7·73 per cent to immovable property and 1,077 or 7·78 per cent to other matters. Out of the 11,817 small cause suits, 8,225 were based on contracts in writing, 714 on contracts not in writing, 1,148 on accounts stated, 117 for money had and received, 1,265 for prices of goods sold, 25 for wages, etc., 14 on account of breaches of contract, 209 for rent, 83 for recovery of movables or their value and 17 for damages.

In 266 ordinary suits or 1·92 per cent of the total number, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining ordinary suits, the subject matter ranged in value as particularised below :—

Value	Number of suits	Percentage of total number
Under Rs. 100	6,501	46·97
Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000	6,676	48·23
Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000	347	2·51
Above Rs. 5,000	51	0·37

Among small causes, 1,292 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 8,375 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 1,471 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 679 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of valuation in money amounted to Rs. 39,41,455 against Rs. 39,84,177 in 1913-14. The average value of each suit thus works out to Rs. 153-4-9 against Rs. 154-15-4 in the previous year.

Disposal of suits.

151. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 10,782 (excluding 11 suits transferred from one court to another). The total number for disposal during the year was 37,078, including 638 refiled and remanded during the year. Of this number, 22,514 were ordinary suits and 14,564 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 14,423, of which 337 were disposed of without trial, 9,181 without contest, 4,902 after contest and 3 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 11,675, of which 418 were disposed of without trial, 1,024 were compromised, 1,477 were decreed on confession, 7,071 were decreed *ex-parte*, 91 dismissed *ex-parte*, 1,592 were disposed of after contest, and 2 by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 26,098 leaving 10,980 pending at the close of the year. Of these, 10,047 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 901 in the Subordinate Judges' courts and 32 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 193·71 days to 168·99 days and that of contested ordinary suits rose from 226·94 days to 354·19 days. In uncontested suits the average duration rose from 32·30 days to 77·01 days. It is satisfactory to note that a larger number of contested suits were disposed of during the year under report than in the four previous years.

Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

152. Including 1,733 miscellaneous cases pending from the previous year, there were 6,924 cases for disposal against 7,509 in 1913-14. Of these, 579 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,424 were applications for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 80 were applications for review of judgment and 207 were applications for permission to sue *in forma pauperis*, the remaining 4,634 relating to other matters. Of the total number, 5,360 were disposed of and 1,564 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

153. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the previous year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 38,208 against 38,050 in 1913-14. Of these, 28,522 were disposed of leaving 9,686 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 61·58 against 59·51 in the previous year. Immovable property was sold in 1,415 cases and movable property in 205 cases. Out of 919 persons who were ordered to be arrested for being imprisoned, only 84 were actually incarcerated. Realisations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 8,93,603.

Insolvency applications.

154. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 395 against 334 in 1913-14. Of these, 93 were granted, 136 were rejected, 6 were withdrawn and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In 27 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

155. The total number of appeals which came up for disposal in the district courts and in the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 1,242 including those pending at the end of 1913-14. Of these, 957 were disposed of against 758 in 1913-14 leaving 285 pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

156. There were 413 appeals pending at the beginning of the year under report, of which 81 were transferred to the courts of District Judges and 332 were retained on the file of the Chief Court. Similarly, of the 409 appeals filed during the year, 142 appeals were transferred to the court of the District Judge of Bangalore Division and 267 retained. Thus the total number of appeals retained for disposal was 599 against 615 in 1913-14. Of these, 337 were disposed of against 202 in the previous year, leaving 262 against 413 pending at the end of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

157. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 6,34,390 against Rs. 5,50,192 in 1913-14, giving an average value of Rs. 547 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 763 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 115. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 682·67 days as against 428·08 days, in the District Judges' courts 143·51 days against 171·59 days, and in the Subordinate Judges' courts 93·22 days against 122·60 days in 1913-14. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the large number of appeals the courts had to deal with, the judges have managed to reduce the average duration.

Second appeals.

158. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 301 against 209 in the previous year. Their aggregate value was Rs. 37,814 against Rs. 39,675 in the previous year. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 125-10-0. The total number of second appeals for disposal including those pending at the end of the preceding year was 479 against 364 in 1913-14. Of these, 254 were disposed of against 186 in 1913-14. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 187-5-9 and Rs. 61-2-2 respectively. The average duration was 251·13 days against 293·58 days in 1913-14.

Miscellaneous appeals.

159. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court including those pending from the previous year was 78 as against 87 in 1913-14. Of these, 46 were disposed of leaving 32 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 98. Of these, 75 were disposed of and 23 left pending at the close of the year.

Processes.

160. The total number of processes issued during the year was 187,392 and the realisations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 1,03,424, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 72,225.

Receipts and expenditure.

161. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 4,89,401 and Rs. 4,15,159, respectively, against Rs. 4,86,103 and Rs. 3,94,093 in 1913-14.

General.

162. Rajamantrapravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundaiya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E., was officiating as Chief Judge till 19th July 1914 when he was relieved by the present Chief Judge, Sir Leslie C. Miller, Kt., of the Madras Judicial Service. During the year under report the libraries of all the civil courts were improved by supplying the back volumes of the Indian Law Reports and some standard books of reference. Much attention was devoted during the year to the inspection of subordinate courts by the Chief Court.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1914.)

Number of jails and lock-ups.

163. The total number of jails and lock-ups in the State was 80, consisting of one Central Jail, one district jail, one special lock-up and 77 district and taluk lock-ups.

Prison population.

164. At the beginning of the year there were 1,174 prisoners of all classes and 10,464 were admitted during the year as against 9,696 in the previous year. The total jail population was thus 11,638 against 10,782 in 1913. Of these, 10,289 were discharged leaving 1,349 at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population rose from 1234·91 to 1251·06.

General.

Convicts.

165. Of the total jail population, there were 4,351 convicts against 3,894 in 1913, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,539 and 795 respectively. During the year, 3,241 convicts were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 1,110. The daily average number of convicts was 995·38 against 850·22 in the previous year.

Under-trial prisoners.

166. The number of under-trial prisoners that passed through the jails and lock-ups increased from 6,781 to 7,128 in the year under report. Of these, 6,903 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 225 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners decreased from 377·51 to 246·39 and the average period of detention was shorter, being 12·61 days against 20·32 days in 1913.

Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

167. Of the 2,539 convicts admitted during the year, 2,403 were men and 136 were women. The majority of the convicts, *viz.*, 2,058 were Hindus, Mahomedans numbered 335, 143 were Christians and the remaining 3 were Jains. Classified according to literacy, 476 were able to read and write, 12 were able to read and the remaining 2,051 were illiterate. Offences against property contributed the largest number of prisoners, the number admitted on that account being 1,313.

Nature of the sentence.

168. Of the 2,539 convicts admitted during the year, 251 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,245 to rigorous imprisonment, 9 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 5 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, one to whipping only, 15 to transportation for life and 13 to death. Of the total number of convicts admitted, 1,218 had only a sentence of one month and under.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

169. The number of prisoners with previous convictions was 355 or 13·98 per cent of the total number against 320 or 13·51 per cent in the previous year. Of these, 234 had one previous conviction, 54 two previous convictions and 67 more than two. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was 49.

Prison offences.

170. The total number of prison offences recorded during the year was 304 against 172 in 1913. Out of these, 192 were dealt with by the infliction of minor punishments and the remaining 112 by major punishments. Corporal punishments were awarded in 65 cases.

Discharges.

171. Of the 3,241 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 880 were transferred to other jails, 260 were released on appeal, 1,878 on expiry of sentence, 191 under remission rules and 6 under ticket-of-leave rules of 1892 in accordance with the orders of Government obtained thereon. Two were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 1 was executed, 6 escaped and 17 died. Of the 6,903 under-trial prisoners who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 4,504 were acquitted, 1,844 were convicted and sentenced, 549 were transferred, 5 escaped and 1 died.

Remission and the working of the mark system.

172. Of the 197 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum remission of 1,500 days and another earned a maximum gratuity of Rs. 49-9-0. The average gratuity earned by all convicts was Rs. 1-5-4 against Rs. 1-7-3 in 1913.

Escapes.

173. Six convicts and 5 under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during the year and 4 convicts were recaptured during the year, of whom 2 had escaped some years back and had been eluding justice for a long time.

Health of prisoners.

174. The aggregate number of prisoners admitted during the year into the hospitals for treatment decreased from 431 in 1913 to 355, the daily average number of the sick being 10·50 as against 16·08 in the previous year.

The number of deaths was 18 against 14 in 1913, 17 being among convicts and 1 among under-trial prisoners.

Prison earnings.

175. The net cash earnings from convict labour during the year were Rs. 15,224 against Rs. 12,709 in 1913.

Expenditure.

176. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department, the gross expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,13,530 against Rs. 1,03,635 in the previous year. The most marked increase was under "Dietary charges," attributed to the higher prices of ration articles.

Average cost per head.

177. The same cause contributed to the increase in the average cost per head which rose from Rs. 83-14-9 in 1913 to Rs. 90-11-11.

Details of expenditure.

178. The details of expenditure are shown below:—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength		
		Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Establishment charges	44,303	35	6	7
2	Dietary charges	55,895	44	10	10
3	Hospital charges	1,619	1	4	8
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	3,035	2	6	10
5	Sanitation charges	550	0	7	0
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,171	1	11	9
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc. ...	129	0	1	8
8	Other charges	5,828	4	10	7
	Total ...	1,13,530	90	11	11

Industries in jails.

179. The usual industries including gardening were carried on in the Central Jail, Bangalore, and the Jail at Mysore. The total outlay incurred in connection with them was Rs. 19,764 and the realisations, including the value of vegetables grown and book adjustments, amounted to Rs. 21,995 showing a net profit of Rs. 2,231.

Religious and moral instruction.

180. As in previous years, the representatives of some of the religious agencies provided religious and moral instruction to the prisoners in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore. Religious books were allowed inside the jail and were largely availed of by the prisoners, those who were unable to read getting them read by others who could do so.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1914-15).

Registration offices.

181. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52 and 26 respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Registration of documents.

182. The total number of documents registered during the year was 105,723 against 109,000 in 1913-14, or a decrease of 3 per cent. Of these, 102,631 related to immovable property, 68,415 being compulsorily and 34,216 optionally registrable. Of the rest, 2,370 related to movable property, 719 were ordinary wills and 3 were authorities to adopt. There was a general decrease in all the districts except Kolar and Shimoga owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions and general depression of trade on account of the war in Europe.

Financial results.

183. With the decrease in the number of registrations, the income of the department also fell from Rs. 2,08,178 in the last year to Rs. 2,02,468 in the year under report. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 90,572 against Rs. 87,788 in 1913-14.

184. Against only 1 prosecution last year 3 were instituted during the year for false personation under section 82 of the Mysore Registration Regulation. Of these, 2 ended in conviction and the other 1 in discharge. Offences.

185. All the sub-registry offices in the State except 4, were inspected by the Inspector-General of Registration, or by the District Registrars or by the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration Offices. Inspection.

IX. Municipal Administration (1914-15).

186. With a view to associate the representatives of the people more largely in the administration of local affairs and to enable the local bodies better to play their legitimate rôle in the administration of the country, two committees consisting of selected officers of Government and non-official gentlemen were appointed to investigate the directions in which improvement in the scheme of Local Self-Government was necessary and feasible. One of the Committees dealt with the constitution and functions of the local bodies and the other considered the improvement of financial resources. Development of Local Self-Government.

187. Under the auspices of the Mysore City Municipal Council, a Conference of the representatives of the district boards and municipal bodies was held at Mysore on the 28th, 29th and 30th June and the 1st July 1915. His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore opened the Conference and Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council, presided over the deliberations. Fifty-three delegates from the several municipal and local bodies attended the Conference. The reports of the two committees above mentioned and several important subjects relating to Local Self-Government were discussed. The recommendations of the Committees and the resolutions of the Conference are under the consideration of the Government. Local Boards and Municipal Conference.

188. There was no change in the number of municipalities, but the town of Bowringpet which was a non-regulation municipality was brought under the Municipal Regulation from 1st May 1915. The constitution of a municipal council for this town was not however sanctioned till after the close of the year and at the end of the year there were in all 35 municipal councils constituted under the Regulation and 54 municipal boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. Number of municipalities.

189. General elections for the reconstitution of the municipal councils were held in the municipalities of Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Melkote and Shikarpur, and sixteen members elected in all. Bye-elections were also held in Bangalore city, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta and Chitaldrug to fill up casual vacancies during the year. General elections were postponed in Channapatna in order to give better scope to the rate-payers to exercise their privilege of voting by revising the list of voters which was defective. Elections.

190. The municipal councils of Kolar, Chikballapur, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Chikmagalur had non-official Vice-Presidents, while the Bangalore City Municipal Council was presided over by a non-official gentleman. The result of this experiment is very encouraging and Government hope to extend it more largely in the future. Non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

191. There were on the whole 1,055 members on all the municipal bodies on the last day of the year. Of these, 157 were elected members and 898 nominated by Government. Of the latter, 385 were salaried servants of Government. Constitution of municipal bodies.

192. Only 75 of the municipal bodies met the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12, during the year. Of the others, 10 met only eleven times, 3 ten times and 1 only nine times. The deficiency in the number of meetings held was chiefly due to the want of a quorum. The attendance of members was on the whole fair. Meetings and attendance.

Rules and bye-laws.

193. The rules framed by the Mysore City Municipal Council under the Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation were approved by Government during the year. The municipal councils showed an appreciable amount of activity in framing rules and bye-laws under the Municipal Regulation.

Powers conferred.

194. The Bangalore City Municipal Council were authorised to conduct their cash transactions with the Mysore Bank and accordingly the banking business of this municipal council with the Bangalore District Government Treasury ceased from the middle of the year. Some of the municipal bodies who have accumulated large balances for carrying out big projects have been authorised to deposit their surpluses in approved banks or invest them in Government Securities.

Municipal activities.

195. A special feature of the municipal administration during the year was the development of municipal activities through various committees. Eight such committees were appointed in the Bangalore city and 7 in the Mysore city. By this means the services of experienced gentlemen who are not on the municipal council were secured for the inauguration of measures conducive to the welfare of the citizens. It is intended to extend the scheme to the other district head-quarter towns also.

Financial position.

196. The year opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 9,82,648 and Rs. 8,62,931 respectively. The income and expenditure during the year compared with those of the previous year are as shown below:—

Items	1913-14 (Final figures)	1914-15
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes	8,29,975	7,92,133
2. Realisations under special acts	24,640	26,265
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	1,12,448	1,46,496
4. Grants and contributions	1,22,289	35,208
5. Miscellaneous	44,449	15,349
6. Public debt	95,063	62,950
Total income ...	12,28,864	10,78,401
EXPENDITURE.		
1. General administration	1,14,122	1,14,588
2. Public safety	73,283	69,003
3. Public works executed by P. W. D. ...	23,912	1,13,779
4. Do Civil Departments ...	2,84,895	2,54,447
5. Public health and convenience	4,50,237	3,89,670
6. Public Instruction	36,474	35,315
7. Miscellaneous	25,425	21,090
8. Public debt	83,813	2,00,226
Total expenditure ...	10,92,161	11,98,118

Of the balance at the credit of the Bangalore City Municipal Council, a sum of Rs. 37,500 was invested in fixed deposit in the Mysore Bank and an equal amount in the Mysore Government Securities. The shops in the Bangalore city were assessed with water-tax at one per cent of the rental value from 1st July 1914 and the special sanitary cess which was being levied in the municipality every month at different rates varying with the rental value was from 1st January 1915 ordered to be levied at a uniform rate of 2 per cent on the rental value in two half-yearly instalments.

197. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2-10-6 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-2-7 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-3-6 in the Talkad municipality in the Mysore district to Rs. 4-1-8 in the Alur municipality in the Hassan district. Incidence of taxation.

198. The Bangalore City Improvement Committee submitted a preliminary report dealing with the more urgent requirements of the city arranged in the order of their urgency. Government have recently passed orders thereon, generally approving of the proposals, including the drainage scheme of the old city, which is estimated to cost Rs. 10,00,000 and 8 other important and urgent works involving a net outlay of Rs. 7,00,981. Bangalore city improvements.

199. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board met twelve times during the year. In addition to the comprehensive drainage programme of the 21st March 1912, the Government prescribed a new programme of works relating to the expansion of the city and the creation of certain public conveniences. The programme includes the laying out of more extensions, the relaying of the market square and the construction of a new municipal office. Nine works were newly started and the outlay incurred on these as well as the 18 incomplete works of the previous years amounted to Rs. 2,33,598. The chief work under progress was the laying of pipe sewers in No. IV Drainage area and the outlay thereon amounted to Rs. 1,34,878. Street sewers were laid to a length of 99,902 running feet with 698 manholes, 1,174 house connections and 25 underground flush tanks. The income from the sale of lands, houses, old building materials, etc., amounted to Rs. 31,961 and the total income of the Board for the year under revenue heads was Rs. 3,26,961 and expenditure Rs. 3,76,788. Loans for the building of houses to the extent of Rs. 9,130 were sanctioned during the year. Including the arrears of Rs. 8,508 that had to be recovered on account of the overdue instalments up to the end of 1913-14, the total demand during the year was Rs. 16,201, of which Rs. 7,925 were recovered, Rs. 8,276 remaining over for future recovery. Mysore city improvements.

X. Administration of District Funds (1914-15).

200. Besides the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were as in the previous year, 8 District and 77 Taluk Boards, but the number of Union Panchayets increased from 251 to 255, the increase being the result of the establishment of six new Unions and the disestablishment of two Unions in the Mysore district. Number of Local Boards.

201. There were on the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board 14 members, of whom 7 were officials and the rest non-officials nominated by the Mining Board and approved by Government. Of these, 10 were Europeans and the rest Indians. Six ordinary meetings and 1 special meeting were held as in the previous year, the average attendance at the meetings being 6·3 officials and 5·3 non-officials or 83 per cent of the total strength. Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

202. These Boards consisted on the last day of the year of 214 members against the sanctioned strength of 216 members. Of these, 61 were officials, 77 were the representatives of the Taluk Boards duly elected for this purpose and the rest non-officials appointed by Government. All the Boards held the prescribed number of meetings and the average attendance was 6 officials and 14 non-officials or about 76 per cent of the total average strength for each Board. District Boards.

203. Against the sanctioned strength of 1,155 members there were on all the Taluk Boards, on the last day of the year 1,145 members, of whom 365 were officials and 380 were representatives duly elected by the municipal bodies and the rural population, the rest being non-officials appointed by Government. Only 10 of the Boards failed to hold the prescribed minimum number of meetings, *viz.*, 6. The average number of meetings held by each Board was seven and the average atendance thereat was 2·5 officials and 5·3 non-officials, or a little over one-half of the sanctioned strength of 15 members for each Board. Taluk Boards.

Union Panchayets.

204. There were on these Panchayets 593 officials and 1,446 non-official members against the total sanctioned strength of 2,056 members. Only 78 of the Panchayets held the prescribed number of meetings, namely 12, while 17 others did not meet at all during the year. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·5 officials and 4 non-officials against an average strength of 8 members for each Panchayet.

Financial position.

205. The year opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 4,30,489 and Rs. 5,35,623, respectively. The income and expenditure under the main heads compare with those of the previous year as shown below:—

Items	1913-14	1914-15
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue items	5,49,059	5,55,852
2. Railway cess	...	47,661
3. Mohatarfa and house tax	1,24,060	1,12,335
4. Tolls and ferries	47,471	50,430
5. Loan for railway construction	...	2,36,423
6. Miscellaneous	2,30,239	3,54,499
Total income ...	9,50,829	13,61,200
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works carried out by P. W. D. ...	3,94,509	4,53,314
2. Do do Civil Department	1,13,689	1,36,506
3. Administration and collection	56,422	56,266
4. Public health, safety and convenience ...	2,50,119	2,52,688
5. Railway construction	3,08,028	2,99,579
6. Miscellaneous	54,070	57,713
Total expenditure ...	11,76,837	12,56,066

Railway cess.

206. In exercise of the powers conferred last year by the amendment of the Local Boards Regulation, railway cess was for the first time imposed in the Kolar district and brought in an income of Rs. 47,661. To complete the construction of the loop-line of railway from Bowringpet to Bangalore through Chikballapur, Government undertook to become joint and equal partners with the Kolar District Board in the portion of the railway line from Bowringpet to Chikballapur. To meet the moiety of the cost of construction of this line, the District Board were authorised to raise a further debenture loan of Rs. 4 lakhs but the money market being unfavourable, the District Board were able to raise only Rs. 53,799. Government have therefore agreed to make up the deficit in the District Board share of the cost by temporary advances to be recovered out of the railway cess collections and the future subscriptions for the debenture loan which is kept open.

To open up the malnad portion of the Shimoga district by the construction of a railway line, the Shimoga District Board took action to raise a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs under the usual Government guarantee. Shares to the extent of Rs. 5,82,700 were subscribed and Rs. 2,36,423 actually collected.

Rural water-supply.

207. Facilities for the execution of an extensive programme of well works were created by the Government undertaking to make a special grant of Rs. 1 lakh per annum for three years in addition to a contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the grant made for the Village Improvement Scheme. Under this arrangement, Government ordinarily make grants of one half of the cost of wells in villages where the villagers contribute the other half either in the shape of labour or money.

Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries.

208. There were 118 Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries supported partially from the District Funds. Thirty-two Ayurvedic dispensaries were also in part or wholly maintained from the District Funds and these institutions continued to be popular and to do good work during the year.

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Sanitation rules.

209. The village sanitation rules were ordered during the year to be introduced into all the villages coming within the operation of the Malnad Improvement Scheme and to all villages in close proximity to populous towns and important railway stations whenever such a step was considered necessary in the interests of the neighbouring localities. On the Kolar Gold Fields, 112 persons were prosecuted for the breach of the sanitary rules and 78 were convicted. Outside the area under the control of the municipal bodies and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, 616 persons were prosecuted and of these 340 were convicted.

Accommodation for travellers.

210. Three hundred and ninety-two third class travellers' bungalows, musafirkhanas and other buildings were maintained from the District Funds during the year for the convenience of travellers.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

211. At Hoskoppa in the Kadur district, a non-official member organised an exhibition of malnad products, while at Bowringpet a cattle show was held in combination with an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in which non-officials heartily co-operated with officials. In Chickarasinkere of the Malvalli taluk, Kotebetta of the Nagamangala taluk, Bheemanahalli in the Heggaddevankote taluk and Karighatta in the Seringapatam taluk, cattle shows were organised purely by private enterprise and the usual cattle shows were held at Subrahmanya Ghati (Dodballapur taluk), Kabbal (Kankanhalli taluk), Upparhalli (Hoskote taluk), Nagalmadike (Pavagada taluk), Yediyur (Kunigal taluk), Chunchunkatte (Yedatore taluk), Hemagiri (Krishnarajpete taluk), Mudukathore (T.-Narsipur taluk), Maddur (Mandya taluk), Ramanthpur (Arkalgud taluk), Kudli (Shimoga taluk), Rampur (Honnali taluk), Antharaghatta (Kadur taluk), Anagodu (Davangere taluk) and also Maddagiri, Nanjangud, Hassan and Harihar. Prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle at these shows.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1914-15).

Season and rainfall.

212. The mungar rains in April and May 1914 were scanty and ill-distributed in the maidan parts and consequently the agricultural operations in the beginning of the official year were not encouraging. The south-west monsoon too was not satisfactory at the outset but the rains in September and October were plentiful and improved the situation considerably. The mungar rains in April and May 1915 were however heavy and brought in some water to the tanks. The average rainfall during the year, *viz.*, 46·88 inches was also considerably in excess of that of the previous year, *viz.*, 30·46 inches and well over the average of the last 43 years, *viz.*, 37·34.

213. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1914	Average 1870 to 1913	Oct. 1914 to March 1915	Average 1870 to 1913	April 1914 to March 1915	Average 1870 to 1913
Bangalore ...	15·98	21·83	9·40	9·34	25·38	31·17
Kolar ...	14·12	18·78	8·95	9·43	23·07	28·21
Tumkur ...	11·87	18·26	10·51	8·12	22·38	26·38
Mysore ...	11·88	18·49	12·09	9·57	23·97	28·06
Hassan ...	26·63	28·84	12·53	10·04	39·16	38·88
Shimoga ...	82·32	59·65	7·86	7·67	90·18	67·32
Kadur ...	71·96	62·98	12·47	10·15	84·43	73·13
Chitaldrug ...	12·17	15·14	6·59	6·33	18·76	21·47
Average for the State ...	27·99	28·47	10·03	8·84	38·02	37·31

214. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 349·42 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Borankanive in the Tumkur district being 8·31 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Byrapur estate in the Kadur district, where 12·10 inches were gauged on the 19th July 1914.

Out-turn of crops.

215. The following table gives the out-turn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	7·9	10·0	7·3	4·0	10·1
Kolar	4·2	7·6	6·0	6·7	10·4
Tumkur	7·6	7·4	5·3	5·9	7·6
Mysore	8·9	6·9	7·0	6·0	9·6
Hassan	10·2	9·1	9·8	10·7	10·4
Shimoga	9·0	8·5	9·0	11·3	7·6
Kadur	10·0	10·6	11·8	12·1	9·8
Chitaldrug	6·9	7·1	5·6	6·6	7·2
Average for the State ...	8·8	8·3	6·9	7·4	9·4

Prices.

216. There was a slight fall in the average prices of rice, 2nd sort and ragi, probably due to decrease in the export of those food grains. The

average price of Bengal gram showed a slight increase attributable to the poor out-turn of the crop.

The following statement gives the prices of staple food grains during the year:—

Articles	1913-14	1914-15
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	6·62	6·86
Ragi	14·35	15·30
Cholam	14·11	14·89
Bengal gram	7·89	6·40

II. Agriculture (1914-15).

217. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 6,437,789 acres as against 6,252,102 acres in the previous year. Area cropped.

The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State:—

Crop	1913-14	1914-15	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Rice	761,744	698,661	— 63,083
Ragi	2,184,372	2,233,633	+ 49,261
Cholam	659,203	598,821	— 60,382
Gram	663,644	727,225	+ 63,581
Sugar-cane	41,018	34,217	— 6,801
Cotton	99,289	110,398	+ 11,109
Coffee	107,452	122,508	+ 15,056
Orchards and garden produce ...	162,441	170,827	+ 8,386

218. According to the last quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken at the beginning of the calendar year 1911, the total number of domestic animals in the State was as follows:— Agricultural stock.

Bulls and bullocks	1,631,871
Cows	1,581,341
Bull buffaloes	89,510
Cow buffaloes	474,730
Calves	1,238,368
Sheep	2,738,199
Goats	1,762,036
Horses and ponies	20,647
Mules and donkeys	59,078

There were 829,071 ploughs and 237,937 carts.

219. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 101,401, as against 84,931 during the previous year as shown below:— Cattle mortality.

Causes of death	1913-14	1914-15	Difference
Sickness	34,521	30,734	— 3,787
Killed by wild beasts ...	6,774	6,567	— 207
Accidents and other causes ...	43,636	64,100	+ 20,464
Total ...	84,931	101,401	+ 16,470

The increase in mortality was mainly due to the insufficiency of fodder and water in the early part of the year.

Veterinary aid.

220. The veterinary hospitals and dispensaries continued to do good work. During the year an additional establishment consisting of 4 Assistant Veterinary Inspectors and 4 Salustries was sanctioned for a period of 3 years for carrying out a systematic campaign against rinderpest in the frontier taluks with the co-operation of the Civil Veterinary department, Madras. The number of cattle treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 61,843 as against 66,935 in the previous year.

Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and cattle shows.

221. The annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore during the Dasara of 1914. The management of the exhibition which had hitherto vested in a special committee was entrusted to the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Economic Conference assisted by representatives from the Agricultural and Educational Committees. The number of exhibits received rose from 13,644 to 21,787 and with a view to popularise the introduction of industrial machinery, a large exhibition of machinery suited to the industrial needs of Mysore was arranged for and demonstrations of their working were carried out. The expenditure incurred on the exhibition was Rs. 14,591, in addition to the sum of Rs. 18,000 spent on the purchase of machinery. Besides the above, cattle shows were held at several important fairs and festivals in the State. Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and conferences of Village Committees were held in connection with some of them. Lectures on agricultural co-operation, sanitation, cattle-breeding, etc., also formed an interesting feature of these shows. The collection of cattle at all the important shows was both large and representative of all the best breeds in the State.

Agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department.

222. The agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department consisted chiefly in popularising the use of improved agricultural implements, and in the introduction of new varieties of seeds. Experiments were conducted in the cultivation of varieties of paddy, cotton, sugar-cane, potatoes, fodder-grass and fruits.

Agricultural department. General.

223. The Agricultural department which was re-organised last year continued to do useful work. A series of meetings was arranged for the purpose of bringing together the leading landholders and agriculturists in 42 taluks and sub-taluks, to discuss the important local agricultural needs and the results of work during the previous season and to plan co-operative demonstration work for the coming season. The Director of Agriculture with the Deputy Director or the Assistant Director usually attended these meetings. The Agricultural Inspectors stationed in each district attended to their duties of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with local agricultural conditions and needs, meeting requests of landholders and agriculturists for advice and assistance in connection with the introduction of agricultural improvements, holding demonstrations and delivering lectures at jatras, fairs and other local gatherings and persuading the agriculturists of the district to co-operate in carrying out demonstration work along definite lines recommended by the department.

The Agricultural School.

224. During the year, the first final examination of the Agricultural School was held. All the 14 candidates that appeared for the examination were successful. Of the 13 candidates that sat for the first year's examination, eight were successful. Certificates and prizes were distributed to the students of the second year. Two of the successful candidates were appointed Probationary Agricultural Inspectors before the close of the year and two more were appointed since. Several of the candidates have already taken up the supervision of the cultivation of their own lands or are preparing to do so. As there is much demand from big landholders for trained men to act as overseers or managers of their estates, two or more diploma holders will probably take up posts of this character.

Three short courses of instruction on (1) manures and fertilizers, (2) ragi and groundnut cultivation, (3) sugar-cane cultivation and jaggory boiling, were given in the Farm.

225. In addition to the existing Farm at Hebbal, a new Farm at Marthur in the Sagar taluk was opened during the year. The experimental work done at both the farms is summarised below:— Experimental work. Agricultural section.

Ragi.—The results of the experiments on ragi cultivation conducted for the past eight years are being prepared for publication in the form of a bulletin. A new set of experiments has been begun in the light of the results already obtained in connection with the method of sowing, cultivation and manuring.

Paddy.—Experiments on green manuring, transplantation and on the testing of a larger number of varieties with reference to their suitability to malnad conditions are under way in the Marthur Farm. In the Hebbal Farm, in addition to certain important manurial and cultivation experiments, it is intended to start others to test the water requirements of paddy.

Sugar-cane.—Tests of six different varieties of sugar-cane and demonstrations of the use of oil-cake as a manure are being carried out in the Marthur Farm. In the Hebbal Farm, the year under review was an unfavourable one for sugar-cane as the supply of water in the tank became exhausted. Eight varieties of sugar-cane were tested. Of these, Red Mauritius yielded the best results, *viz.*, 37·4 tons of cane per acre or 329 maunds of jaggory per acre and Ashy Mauritius the least, *viz.*, 11·8 tons of cane or 121 maunds of jaggory per acre.

Groundnut.—Five varieties of groundnut were grown, *viz.*, Mauritius, Virginia, Big Japan, Small Japan and Spanish. Of these, the first three varieties have a spreading and the last two a tufted habit of growth. The yields of the former were all good varying between 1,900 and 2,000 lbs. per acre, while the latter gave yields of less than one-third the quantity.

Potatoes.—This crop was grown in rotation with sugar-cane and the opportunity was taken to carry on experiments on the most advantageous planting distance.

From the Hebbal Farm, paddy seedling sufficient for four acres, seeds and manure were distributed. Improved ploughs and other implements were hired out to the raiyats. The number of visitors to the Farm was 1,263 and about one-fifth of the farm labour was utilized in connection with demonstrations throughout the State.

226. Ploughing demonstrations were held in a large number of villages and at fairs, jatras and shows. The inspectors also gave practical instructions to purchasers of improved implements as to how they should be used. Other tillage implements such as the *dodkunte*, disc harrow, lever harrow, spring tooth cultivator and six-shovel cultivator were also demonstrated. In demonstrations of the use of the improved plough, the country plough was wherever possible worked side by side with it so as to bring out in a striking manner the marked superiority of the improved implement. Special ploughing competitions were held in connection with exhibitions at certain places. Demonstration work.

227. Demonstrations of improved methods of jaggory manufacture were carried out at three places in the Hassan district and in one place in the Shimoga district. Lectures were delivered on the subject of better housing of cattle and the conservation of cattle manure. The use of green manure was explained. A quantity of 1,870 lbs. of sunn-hemp and 237 lbs. of oil cake for sugar-cane and other crops was distributed throughout the State. Demonstrations in the transplantation of paddy with single and double seedlings were carried out. The demonstration of selecting heavy seed by immersion in a salt solution was taken up. The method of seed selection was widely notified. Different varieties of sugar-cane were introduced for cultivation. Small quantities of seed of Cambodia cotton were distributed in 136 villages in the Eastern Division. The results were not on the whole satisfactory. Preliminary investigations conducted on the local sannahatti variety of cotton showed clearly that there is great scope for the improvement of this variety. Small quantities of quick-growing varieties of paddy, potato and groundnut seed were distributed. The use of the stone

roller for threshing jola and threshing outfits for threshing ragi were demonstrated in Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur districts. The Deputy Director demonstrated the use of dairy appliances at Bangalore, Mandya, Maddur, Bowringpet and Chamrajnagar.

Implements.

228. As heretofore the demand was chiefly for improved ploughs but the demand for other cultivation implements showed also some increase. Implements to the value of Rs. 16,676 were sold during the year as against Rs. 12,022 in the previous year. A new type of plough was introduced during the year in which the point of the share is replaced by a long steel bar which can be shoved forward as it wears out. This arrangement is expected to reduce the cost of upkeep of the plough to less than one-half of what it has been heretofore.

Work of Chemical section.

229. During the year 50 assays and analyses of various kinds were made for the department of Mines and Geology. Altogether 2,374 analyses were conducted. Some of these were analyses of limestone and therefore of interest from the agricultural standpoint also, as experiments on the use of lime and ground limestone for dressing the soil are at present being planned. Work on the estimation of soil moisture under various different systems of cultivation was continued and 696 moisture determinations were made. As the results were not uniform, no definite conclusion could be drawn, but it may be stated in a general way that the use of the improved plough and subsurface packer favour the retention of moisture in the soil. Monthly analyses were continued to determine the nitrogen contents in the green manured plots of the farm. Eighty-four samples of green manure crop grown on the farm were analysed with the result that the sunn-hemp and cow pea were found superior to the other legumens commonly grown. Ten samples of cattle manure were completely analysed. The results so far indicated a great waste of valuable plant food due to the fact that the urine is not collected. A large number of new experimental plots has been laid out on the Hebbal Farm in order to have a record of the original composition of the soil. In connection with the spike disease, over one hundred analyses were made.

Mycology.

230. Work in the areca gardens was continued on the lines previously marked out and also the testing of green manures. *Crotolaria Striata* gives great promise of usefulness as a green manure. The work of stamping out diseases in 3 blocks selected last year gave promising results. The general spraying work was seriously interfered with by the war which prevented the department from importing sprayers. Materials for spraying about 300 acres were supplied to the garden owners and about 24,000 trees were sprayed by departmental agency. The sprayed gardens remained free from diseases. Practical field work for the control of *anaberoga* and *hidemundige* disease of the arecanut was begun. A small temporary laboratory was established at Koppa and work on two important diseases of coffee was begun. Important discoveries as to the fungus causing the black rot of coffee were made and experiments for controlling it by spraying were begun. Experiments regarding the stump rot of coffee, die-black of coffee, smut on jola, spike disease of sandal, and mildew on mango were made. Among the minor investigations made, mention may be made of a new disease of potatoes, a disease of figs, one on citron, and diseases of paddy, sugar-cane and cardamoms.

Entomology.

231. As regards green scale of coffee, there are two fungi which take a prominent part in controlling the pest in Mysore, *viz.*, the white fungus and the black fungus. The black fungus puts in its appearance much earlier than the white one and takes a more prominent part in the control of the pest. During the year, the inspection showed that 74 Indian coffee estates were infested as compared with 38 in the previous year. On 58 of these, spraying work was carried out. In all 32,082 trees were sprayed with 2,890 gallons of spraying material. The average cost of spraying amounts to approximately Rs. 15 per acre including labour charges. On the scientific side, the life history of green scale was pretty fully worked out. As regards coffee borer, its life history is being worked out. A practical and simple method of controlling the serious pest of *Kumblihula* was followed in some parts of the State. During the year demonstrations were held in 31 new villages, while

in 4 of them, collection of moths was carried out. Altogether 17,918 moths were collected during the year. The work on beetles attacking pulses was practically completed. The investigation of means of control of paddy case worm was also carried out and a circular giving practical instructions published.

Botanical work.

232. The chief work of this section relates to plant breeding work on ragi and sugar-cane. Varieties of ragi crop were tested on the Farm attached to the Normal School at Mysore. Two thousand seedling canes were grown on the Farm at Hebbal and on testing these, 300 were found to show promise of giving better results than the parents, and 20 of them gave juice with a sugar content of 20 per cent, while in one case the sugar content was higher than 22 per cent.

Practical work in association with the people and in co-ordination with other officers.

233. The reports on crop experiments submitted by the Deputy Commissioners of the districts are now being received and tabulated in this department. In addition, a number of crop cutting experiments on ragi and paddy were carried out by the department while the co-operation of progressive landholders is being secured for similar experiments on their lands. The officers of the Revenue department and the District Economic Superintendents assisted and co-operated in the work which the Agricultural department had to do.

Agricultural publications.

234. Arrangements were made for the circulation of important scientific journals among the district and other senior officers of the department to keep them in touch with the current literature on agricultural and allied subjects. Three bulletins and 4 circulars on agricultural subjects were published during the year.

Sericulture.

235. There was steady progress in sericulture in the Bangalore district and the area under mulberry cultivation was extended in the Mysore district. The construction of a model rearing house at Karohatti in the T.-Narsipur taluk was nearly completed. Experimental farms were opened in Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and the Bababudans. Experiments with imported seeds and mulberry cultivation on improved methods were carried on and the possibility of introducing sericulture in localities where it is now unknown was carefully investigated. In the school attached to the Tata Silk Farm, Bangalore, there were 20 Government and 11 private students learning the various processes of sericulture, besides 30 poor boys and 40 others working on monthly wages. Mulberry cuttings, eggs, seeds and reeling machines were supplied in large numbers to outsiders as usual. A sericultural school was started by the Farm authorities at Closepet for the benefit of the boys of the backward classes and Mahomedans, who are made to work as wage earners.

Experimental cultivation in the public gardens. The Lal-Bagh.

236. The exchange of plants and seeds with other Indian and foreign botanical institutions was continued and 936 varieties were imported during the year. The majority of the plants were of economic value and included a large number of plants furnishing edible products and plants yielding oils, fibres, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc. The Eucalyptus plantation was extended by the raising of 50 new kinds. Some additional species of the Iris were imported with a view to ascertain which of them are best adapted to local conditions and furnish the greatest quantity of Irodine, a valuable product used for rubber compounds and pharmaceutical products. Over 30 species of bamboos were introduced from Japan and a large number of them are expected to prove useful for extensive cultivation for cane furniture and wickerwork industry. Experiments were carried on with regard to the distillation of camphor leaves and the distillation of oil from the Andropogon grass on improved methods.

Sunkal Tank Farm.

237. Several works of improvement were carried out in connection with the laying out of the Farm. The experimental cultivation at the Farm consisted partly of varieties of plants new to the country and partly of the development of wild indigenous plants into regular crops. The crops under cultivation during the year comprised varieties of potatoes, soy beans, maize, ginger, and turmeric, almost all kinds of culinary vegetables, asparagus,

sword and velvet beans, sorghum, gingelly and sisal hemp. About 150 lbs. of seeds of the Rhodes grass, newly introduced were collected, of which only 40 lbs. were disposed of to the raiyats. This variety attracted the attention of the Military Grass Farm authorities who bought up all the available seed and it is being cultivated in most of the departmental grass farms in India. The Dhura, a new fodder introduced from East Africa, is a millet of great productiveness and has yielded a fairly good crop. Some plots were planted with sunflowers, the oil from which is useful for medicinal purposes and the manufacture of various scents and the seed obtained from a crop of safflower was sent for extraction of oil. With a view to ascertain the commercial possibilities of indigo, a small plot was sown with the Java variety, the *Indigofera Arrocta*, and the plants are doing extremely well. The cultivation of the Befri, the *Indigofera Glandulosa*, was continued with the object of ascertaining whether this useful plant could be improved and developed into a regular food crop. The results achieved were satisfactory, and the analysis of the cultivated variety showed a distinct increase in nutritive value over the uncultivated variety. Arrangements were made for working out dietaries by which the nutritive value of this crop could be turned to the greatest economic advantage. The two other food crops introduced last year, *viz.*, the *Kerstingiella Geocarpa* and the *Voandzia subterranea* were put under trial cultivation and gave good results. Three species of *Crotolaria* growing wild about Bangalore as common weeds were collected and cultivated as green manure. The fruit cultivation at the Farm consisted of about 200 varieties of imported kinds planted on high ridges. Varieties of *papayas* imported from Ceylon, the Philippines and the Hawaii islands and the variety of cocoanuts introduced from the Philippines throve well. Attempts were made to improve the quality and out-turn of the local raspberry and other allied berry fruits by good cultivation and systematic manuring. A very large number of grafted fruit plants obtained from local or Indian nurseries were supplied at cost price to raiyats and private gardens and 3,500 Australian fruit trees were also imported and distributed to 55 applicants practically at cost price. Arrangements were made for spraying local orchards and private gardens which were badly attacked by insect pests and 24 gardens were thus treated during the year with satisfactory results.

238. The survey of the extent and condition of fruit cultivation in the State begun in the previous year was completed and the report furnishes statistics of the extent of cultivation, number of gardens, actual area under particular fruits, as also import and export figures of the fruit trade in Bangalore. It reviews the defects of the present cultivation and suggests measures for improvement.

III. Labour and Wages (1914-15).

Labour and wages.

239. There was no large fluctuation in the rates of wages and of cart hire generally as compared with the previous year. In a few places such as Bangalore, Mysore, Hunsur, Channagiri and Davangere, the rates of wages continued to be high owing to the large demand for labour on account of industrial activities and the works relating to the Public Works and Railway departments. The higher wages earned on them induced many persons to prefer manual labour to agriculture with the result that much difficulty was felt in procuring labour for agriculture. Beyond the usual temporary exodus of people from the maidan districts to coffee estates in the malnad parts of the State, in Coorg and on the Nilgiris, there were no perceptible movements of people in search of labour. There was the usual influx of people from the adjoining British districts in connection with the gold mining industry of Kolar and the coffee estates and areca gardens of the malnad. The Cauvery Reservoir Works and the several channel and railway construction works in progress attracted a large number of labourers from outside the State. A few capitalists from outside the State who purchased lands in the Krishnambudhi tank-bed have settled at Hiriyur with a view to cultivate the lands on improved lines and some labourers from parts of the Madras Presidency have also established their residence in the Marikanave tract.

IV. Manufactures, Arts, and Industries (1914-15).

Department of Industries and Commerce.

General.

240. The outbreak of the war in Europe has, as is well known, profoundly affected the conditions under which industries and commerce have been carried on all over the world. So far as Mysore is concerned, the war has not greatly influenced the work of the department of Industries and Commerce but it has undoubtedly delayed progress.

Applications for *takavi* loans.

241. Four applications were pending at the beginning of the year, and 71 were newly received making a total of 75 applications involving a sum of Rs. 2,35,485 to be dealt with. Of these, 26 applications involving loans aggregating Rs. 85,230 were sanctioned, 41 applications involving Rs. 1,18,455 were rejected and 8 applications for loans of the total value of Rs. 31,800 were pending at the end of the year.

Manufacture of jaggory.

242. The development of the improved methods of manufacturing jaggory was retarded greatly by the very unfavourable character of the rainfall during the year under report. Two new plants, one at Shikarpur, and the other at Harihar, were established during the year in addition to the 3 existing sugar-cane crushing plants. Out of these, the plant at Kunigal was the only one which was at work to a fair extent during the year. In that station, 9,687 maunds of jaggory were manufactured and a sum of Rs. 2,631 was realized by their sale. The whole operations during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 189. This small return is attributed to the deficiency in supply of canes. The season's work however has completely demonstrated the possibility of introducing power-driven sugar-cane crushing mills and convinced the raiyats of the advantages of these mills. The raiyats do not show much unwillingness to bring at their own charges their canes to the mill, which in normal years would have yielded a considerable profit on the working of these installations.

Weaving industry.

243. The Government Weaving Factory at Bangalore had, during the year, 35 looms of which 7 were fitted with jacquard harness. The value of the cloths turned out from these looms was Rs. 15,281. An interesting experiment was carried out with local wool in manufacturing coarse blankets or rugs. The wool was got spun into yarn by the local mills and then dyed and woven into rugs which were milled and finished by the mills. The experiment is useful as an indication of the possibility of manufacturing a much higher class of goods from indigenous raw materials than is now done. Nine demonstrators were engaged in demonstration work in 27 villages and their work was supervised by a proper agency and 42 fly-shuttle looms were supplied to the weavers.

Tile factories.

244. At the beginning of the year, the manufacture of tiles was restarted in the tile factory in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. The output covered the full working expenses whilst the people of Mysore were supplied with locally-made tiles at a very moderate price. A tile expert who had been engaged by Government examined and reported upon the existing tile factories, the number of sites for possible tile works, etc. With the assistance of the department, a tile factory was under construction at Tirthahalli. Companies were formed to start tile factories at Channapatna and Kunigal. The tile factory at Bangalore worked satisfactorily during the year.

Silk industry.

245. Owing to the dislocation of the silk trade caused by the war throughout the entire world, the silk filature at Channapatna in the State was closed for some months, and thereafter it was made over to the Mysore Silk Association.

Erection of machinery and plant.

246. Twenty-seven installations of machines and plant were completed during the year whose estimated value was Rs. 1,68,000. The work of 27 installations was still in hand. These installations have on the whole been very successful and in the majority of cases, the financial results of the first year's working have been extremely satisfactory. The pumping installation on the banks of the Tungabhadra at Harihar, the oil extracting plant erected at Bangalore, and the rice mill at French Rocks have all proved very profitable concerns.

Manufacture of sandalwood oil.

247. As the demand for sandalwood which is the monopoly of the Government fell on account of the outbreak of war, the question of manufacturing oil from it was taken up and experimental work was conducted for some months at the Indian Institute of Science. The results having been satisfactory, enquiries were made in Europe regarding the plant and machinery required for the manufacture of sandalwood oil on a commercial basis and it has since been decided to start a small experimental factory.

Wood distillation.

248. A number of suction gas plants which will require charcoal for fuel was erected and some further investigations were made in the matter of the establishment of a wood distillation plant near Yedahalli in the Kadur district. Government have guaranteed the delivery of charcoal at any railway station in the State at a rate not exceeding Rs. 30 a ton.

Miscellaneous.

249. At the request of the Government of India, statistical information regarding the movement of cotton in the State is now collected every fortnight from the mills and baling presses and forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay. The principal statistical publication of the department was the review of the foreign rail-borne traffic.

Existing manufactures, arts and industries.

250. As a result of the activities of the Economic Conference and of the departments of Agriculture and Industries and Commerce, systematic efforts were made to introduce power-driven and labour saving appliances and improved modern implements and met with a fair degree of success. The working of the fly-shuttle loom was demonstrated in several parts of the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga districts and a good number of weavers have adopted it. The local officers of Government are also devoting special care and attention to the improvement of several minor industries, among which may be mentioned the manufacture of glass bangles at Tovinkere in the Koratagere sub-taluk, sandalwood carving by *gudigars* and rattan work by Kunbis in the Sorab and Sagar taluks and furniture-making in portions of the Tumkur, Shimoga, and Kadur districts.

251. The condition of some of the important industries in the State and the arrangements made for the introduction of new industries are briefly described below:—

Bangalore district.—In this district an electric flour mill, an oil mill worked with Anderson Oil Expeller, a rice mill driven by steam engine and an electro-plating and metal workshop were started during the year. An order was placed with the Director of Industries by a patel for a 8-12 Glasgow mill for crushing sugar-cane. The Aryan Hosiery Factory at Bangalore is reported to have been closed owing to the competition of Japanese goods and the sugar factory at Kundlahalli in the Bangalore taluk stopped work for want of cane. The dye works suffered for want of suitable dye stuffs.

Kolar district.—A paddy husking machine and a ragi grinding machine both worked by oil engine were installed at Robertsonpet. Two tile factories were opened in the Chikballapur taluk and a tannery employing about 70 persons was opened at Chintamani by private enterprise. The total quantity of gold produced by the Kolar Gold Fields was 568,847 ounces approximately valued at Rs. 3,26,76,516 as against 559,832 ounces valued at Rs. 3,23,53,731 in the previous year.

Tumkur district.—A Slate Pencil Factory in Tumkur town turned out pencils and crayons of a total value of about Rs. 20,000 and exported most of them to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The formation of a joint stock company for improving the brass and copper industry in that district was under contemplation.

Mysore district.—The Matheson coffee works and saw mills and the bone-crushing mills at Hunsur were affected by the general depression in trade and commerce due to the war. The rice mills of Mysore on the other hand had a particularly favourable season owing to the non-export of paddy during the year. The sugar-cane crushing mill at Haravu in the Seringapatam taluk stopped work for want of cane.

Hassan district.—A joint stock company was formed at Sravanabelagola with a capital of Rs. 50,000 for the improvement of the brass and copper industry and a co-operative society was started at Hindalahalli for the same purpose. The tile factory at Saklespur did not carry on work during the year.

Shimoga district.—A sugar-cane mill was installed by Government at Shikarpur. A machine for repairing sugar-cane mills was erected at Yerekoppa in the Kumsi sub-taluk by a private individual. There was much activity in the installation of plants for irrigation. At Kagikodamaggi in the Shimoga taluk, a suction gas plant was utilised for irrigation and arrangements were being made for the erection of a similar plant in Dodda Gopenahalli in the same taluk. An irrigation pump is being erected at Kavle in the Sagar taluk on behalf of a private individual by the department of Industries. Necessary arrangements are being made for establishing a rice mill at Harnahalli or Ayanur in the Kumsi sub-taluk.

Kadur district.—In the Tarikere taluk three disintegrators, two of them worked by oil engine and the third by steam, are used for crushing bones and pulping coffee on the estates. The soap factory at Sringeri did not work during the year for want of capital.

Chitaldrug district.—The quantity of cotton ginned by the several cotton factories during the year was only 6,528,458 lbs. as against 10,541,673 lbs. in the previous year and its value also fell from Rs. 30,50,416 to Rs. 6,33,822. Owing to the war in Europe there was very little demand for this commodity from foreign countries and its price consequently fell by about one-half and it is reported that merchants dealing in it consequently suffered great loss.

Value of manufactures.

252. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State :—

No.	District	Value in rupees	Remarks
		Rs.	
1	Bangalore	3,48,80,000	
2	Kolar	1,08,00,000*	
3	Tumkur	16,00,000	*This excludes the value of gold which was Rs. 3.26,76,516.
4	Mysore	2,68,00,000	
5	Hassan	90,00,000	
6	Shimoga	92,00,000	
7	Kadur	79,00,000	
8	Chitaldrug	82,00,000	
	Total ...	10,83,80,000	

Factories.

253. The following statement shows the number of factories in the State, excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the outturn :—

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	9	391	6,33,842
Cotton mills	2	1,469	29,58,689
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills	6	106	40,755
Cotton presses	3	170	20,80,450
Silk filature	1	72	11,919
Woollen mill	1	644	6,97,592
Iron and brass foundries	12	124	1,22,617
Bone crushing mill	1	49	55,572
Dye works	2	40	66,019
Coffee works	1	68	1,49,800

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Sugar factory	1	60	3,000
Rice mills	9	209	10,11,000
Glass factory	1	10	90,000
Oil mills	3	50	1,76,000
Brick and tile factories	5	425	1,20,113
Timber mills	2	79	41,500
Cigar factories	3	101	1,27,905
Hosiery factory	1	104	1,06,766
Tanneries	3	120	4,06,650
Lacquer works	1	12	2,085
Taxidermic works	2	40	33,000
Carpentry works	5	109	6,885
Distillery	1	100	4,17,940
Saw mill	1	20	22,340
Woollen carpet weaving factories ...	2	60	2,779
Woollen cumbly factory	1	58	2,012
Gunny factories	2	20	2,931

V. Trade (1914-15).

Trade

254. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were arecanut, food grains, silk, hides, cardamoms, coffee and cotton and the principal imports were piece-goods, yarn, rice, dhall, wheat, salt, metals and kerosene oil. The value of imports was about Rs. 410 lakhs and that of exports excluding gold about Rs. 422 lakhs.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc., (1914-15).

Co-operative societies.

255. The co-operative movement in the State showed steady and continuous progress. So far most of the co-operative institutions in the State have been credit societies. The possibilities of developing other forms of co-operation in the State are being investigated and the public have begun to appreciate the advantages of many forms of agricultural and industrial co-operation. Two rice-hulling and jaggory manufacturing societies at Bannur and Maddur, the co-operative lacquer-ware factory at Channapatna, the lift irrigating co-operative society at Yelladabagi and the several weavers' societies in different parts of the State can be said to be fair beginnings in this direction.

256. During the year, the number of societies newly registered was 224 and the registration of 29 societies was cancelled. Thus the total number of societies at the end of the year was 725 as against 530 at the beginning, including two central banks and 15 federal banking unions in the State. Of these, 136 were in the Bangalore district and 134 in the Tumkur district, the number of societies in other districts ranging between 32 and 97. Classified according to their objects, 683 were credit societies, 34 purchase and sale societies, 4 production and sale societies and 4 miscellaneous societies. The total number of members rose from 45,479 in 1913-14 to 53,267 during the year and the working capital from Rs. 21,47,340 to Rs. 30,85,747. The available working capital per member was Rs. 57·9 against Rs. 52·8 in 1913-14. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 14,52,247 against Rs. 8,78,612 in 1913-14. The total transactions amounted to Rs. 1,31,13,546 against Rs. 96,28,522 in the previous year. The societies had at their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 96,669 against Rs. 56,239 in the previous year.

257. A section of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the condition of co-operative societies and to suggest measures for their further development visited Bangalore in November 1914,

interviewed the leading co-operators and inspected the important local co-operative societies. The fourth provincial co-operative conference was held at Mysore during September 1914. It was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja and presided over by Sirdar M. Kantharaja Urs, B.A., C.S.I., Second Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council. Two district and 17 taluk conferences were also held during the year.

Agricultural banks.

258. The number of working banks was 3 as in the previous year, *viz.*, those at Palhalli, Hongenahalli and Nanjangud, with a membership of 72 persons. All these banks have paid up their dues to Government in full and have only a nominal existence and will cease to count as working banks when they formally resolve upon liquidation. The total instalments of loans outstanding at the end of the year against the agricultural banks, both working and wound up, exclusive of two coffee banks, amounted to Rs. 7,52,104 and the recoveries to Rs. 7,00,549, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,555 unadjusted. The total recoveries of Government dues during the year from the working and wound-up banks amounted to Rs. 7,215 towards principal and Rs. 1,372 towards interest against Rs. 39,115 and Rs. 2,823 in the previous year. The total realization towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 11,807. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts from all the banks amounted to Rs. 20,394.

Other companies.

259. On the 31st March 1914 there were 63 companies other than agricultural banks and co-operative societies with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,01,99,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 51,34,391. Five new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1915, while three companies with nominal and paid-up capitals amounting to Rs. 5,10,000 and Rs. 1,03,095 respectively were wound up. There were thus 65 companies working on the 31st March 1915 with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,52,89,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 54,62,568. Of the 65 companies that continued to work, 43 carried on business relating to banking combined in some cases with trade and insurance, 2 were mining and prospecting companies, 3 mills and presses and 1 a fruit syndicate; 3 were for laying out railways and tramways and 1 for promoting brass and copper industries; 2 were engaged in business connected with the acquisition of land and buildings, 1 in the manufacture of bricks and tiles and 9 were for other purposes. Three charitable institutions were registered during the year under the Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies. The total number of societies under this Regulation at the end of March 1915 was 22.

VII. Transfers of Land (1914-15).

Transfers of land.

260. There were during the year 177 transfers of land by order of courts involving 1,707 acres as against 482 transfers involving 3,363 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 15,761 involving 86,133 acres as against 16,984 transfers involving 94,109 acres. The total extent of lands which changed hands during the year as compared with the year previous was as follows:—from agriculturists to agriculturists 55,629 acres against 60,800 acres; from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 9,578 acres against 12,374 acres; from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 12,901 acres against 11,483 acres; and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 7,955 acres against 9,270 acres. In the result, the agriculturists had a net gain of 3,323 acres during the year against a loss of about 891 acres in the year previous, as compared with the non-agriculturists.

VIII. Condition of the People (1914-15).

Condition of the people.

261. Though there was no actual distress in any part of the State, the year under report was not better than the previous year so far as the agricultural classes in the maidan were concerned. The out-turn of crops

was generally poor and cattle suffered badly for want of water and fodder in the early part of the year. The situation in the Tumkur district was somewhat anxious owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon but prompt relief was afforded by granting liberal *takavi* advances, throwing open State forests for free grazing, sinking temporary wells and deepening old ones. The trading classes were somewhat adversely affected by the European War. The large irrigation, railway and other projects started by Government provided plenty of work for the labouring classes. Public health was on the whole better than in the previous year.

The Village Improvement Scheme.

262. This scheme, which was formulated last year to stimulate economic and other activities in rural areas, to provide subsidiary occupations, to increase the earning and producing capacity of the people and to improve rural conditions generally, made satisfactory progress during the year. The total number of village committees constituted up to the end of the year was 7,745 for 13,360 villages or about 79 per cent of the total number of populated villages in the State. Out of a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned by Government for giving grants-in-aid to the Village Improvement Committees of the several districts, a sum of Rs. 84,005 was actually disbursed. The Committees came forward with contributions in cash and labour to the aggregate value of Rs. 93,953. The Village Committees evinced much interest in their work and through their exertions the villagers carried out voluntarily several works of improvement such as the construction of roads, and sinking of drinking water wells. In some districts private individuals came forward with contributions for constructing school buildings and musafirkhanas. Conferences of Village Committees were held at 14 places in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore districts.

IX. Forest (1914-15).

Constitution of Village forests.

263. A scheme for the constitution of Village forests was sanctioned during the year with a view to secure the co-operation of the raiyats in the protection and improvement of the forest lands from which they generally draw wood for their agricultural implements and fuel for domestic use and to induce them to take greater interest in a more economical and well-regulated use of the forest resources at their disposal. They will consist mainly of gomal and kharab lands belonging to the villages and where these are insufficient, they will include such portions of District and State forests and other lands as may be assigned by Government for the purpose.

State forests.

264. At the beginning of the year the area of State forests was 2,750·03 square miles and 5 blocks with an aggregate area of 73·44 square miles were constituted State forests during the year. One State forest in the Hassan district with an area of 159 acres was disafforested for coffee cultivation. Thus the total area that remained as State forest at the end of the year was 2,823·22 square miles. No new blocks were notified under section 4 or 35 of the Forest Regulation but an area of 87·26 square miles was excluded as the result of the settlement of five blocks above referred to. The total area of reserved lands at the close of the year was 690·63 square miles against 777·89 square miles in 1913-14.

Forest settlement.

265. No blocks were settled this year. Of the 79 blocks with an aggregate area of 743·73 square miles pending settlement or final notification at the close of the previous year, five blocks with an area of 73·44 square miles were finally notified, leaving 74 blocks aggregating 670·29 square miles pending settlement. The expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 1,409 against Rs. 8,468 in 1913-14.

Demarcation.

266. During the year, 145 miles of permanent boundary lines were newly cut in addition to 28 miles of preliminary lines and 3,602 miles of existing lines were recleared and improved; 9½ miles of frontier lines were repaired and improved; 4,536 yards of trenching and 1,713 yards of stone walling were constructed; and 2,856 guide lines were permanently marked. The expenditure incurred on these items was Rs. 11,055 against Rs. 12,110 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

267. The total area surveyed was 133·84 square miles of forests including an overlap of 40·45 square miles. Twelve field sheets of forest map were fair-drawn and two sheets were photo-zincographed. The colouring of the published survey maps was continued and 2,934 sheets were hand-coloured. The expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 12,159 against Rs. 13,466 in the previous year.

Working plans.

268. No new working plan reports were prepared during the year. The working plan report of the forests of Gundlupet range in the Mysore district and that of Lakkavalli and Tyagadabagi State forests in the Kadur district were sanctioned and the report for the forests of Chamrajnagar range was awaiting sanction at the end of the year. All the State forests not covered by the regular working plans were as usual worked in accordance with the prescriptions of provisional working schemes. But on account of the inadequacy of transport facilities, the forests were not being worked to the extent provided for in the working plans.

Communications and buildings.

269. New roads to the extent of 10 miles and 3 furlongs were constructed, a total length of 276 miles and 6½ furlongs of existing roads and bridle paths was repaired and the tramway between Tarikere and Lakkavalli was opened during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,346 was spent on construction of buildings and Rs. 3,478 on repairs of old buildings. These buildings were mostly lodges and quarters for the subordinate staff. The district forest office building at Kolar was nearing completion and a building was purchased at Hiriyur in the Chitaldrug district for the range office and quarters. Three wells were sunk and one well was deepened; and one tank was constructed and another restored. The total expenditure incurred on these miscellaneous works was Rs. 7,711 against Rs. 8,793.

Protection of forests.

Offences.

270. At the beginning of the year 58 cases were pending with the magistrates and 54 with the departmental officers and 977 cases were reported during the year, making a total of 1,089 cases. Of the new cases, 31 were taken to courts and 946 were dealt with departmentally. Of the 89 cases before magistrates, 47 cases were disposed of, 35 of them involving 47 persons ending in conviction and 12 involving 24 persons in acquittal and 42 cases were pending at the end of the year. Of the remaining 1,000 cases, 926 cases involving 1,983 persons were compounded and five involving 19 persons ended in acquittal, leaving a balance of 69 cases at the close of the year. The compensation fees recovered in respect of the cases compounded amounted to Rs. 9,235. In addition to these, 79 cases out of the total of 379 cases in respect of injury to sandal trees were disposed of during the year, leaving 300 cases at the close of the year.

Fire protection.

271. An area of 1,556,073 acres or 31,822 acres more than in the previous year was attempted to be protected, and 99·2 per cent of this area was successfully protected, which is the highest percentage on record. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 31,381 against Rs. 34,153 in 1913-14.

Grazing.

272. As usual, the major portions of the State forests were thrown open for the grazing of cattle. In all, 275,169 cattle and sheep were admitted into the forests on payment and 52,000 cattle in the Mysore and Bangalore districts were admitted free of payment on account of adverse seasonal conditions. Some paddy hay was pressed at French Rocks and distributed. An area of 1,973 acres was specially set apart for goat browsing in the Kolar district and a sum of Rs. 517 was realised from 2,756 goats that were admitted therein. The total amount that was realised from grazing and fodder amounted to Rs. 61,819, the amount of grazing revenue contributed by the raiyats being only 1·8 per cent of the total revenue. The number of cattle impounded by the Forest department was 6,632 and the fines recovered therefrom amounted to Rs. 652.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

273. The spike disease of sandal continued to be virulent in the affected tracts of the Mysore and Hassan districts and the investigation of the disease engaged the attention of the Director of Agriculture. Some damage was done by wild beasts to the plants of teak and other seedlings.

An area of 150 acres of plantations was cleared of lantana and prickly pear and 178,079 climbers which were hampering the growth of valuable kinds of trees were cut.

Improvement of forest growth.

274. Natural reproduction was supplemented by the sowing of indigenous tree seeds in the annual coupes. Sandal dibbling was also carried out in the State and district forests. Teak seeds were sown or nursery-reared plants put out in well-burnt and specially prepared patches. The total area thus operated upon was 33,705 acres. Natural regeneration both by seed and coppice shoots was favourable in the Kolar and Shimoga districts, while the regeneration was not so in the other districts owing either to poor seedling of the important species or to want of adequate and timely rains. In the Mysore district, 28,914 self-sown seedlings of teak and other valuable kinds were weeded and hoed around with a view to assist their growth and 11,157 deformed and stunted saplings of teak cut back in order to obtain vigorous shoots. With the exception of the Shimoga district, the natural regeneration of sandal was not satisfactory in the other parts of the State. Teak plantations were kept in fair condition both in Mysore and Kadur districts. An area of 1,378 acres of casuarina and other plantations was operated upon and dibbled with indigenous seedlings of sandal, honge, etc., in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts. The Talkad sand dune and the small Ceara rubber plantations of one acre were extended by 10 acres and half an acre, respectively. In addition, 3,406 acres were sown or dibbled by the beat guards with indigenous seeds. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 20,125 against Rs. 22,841 in 1913-14.

System of exploitation.

275. The method of exploitation remained the same as in former years. The total quantity of timber felled and collected during the year was larger than that of the previous year chiefly due to the preparation of sleepers for supply to the Railway Construction department.

Out-turn of forest produce.

276. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and forest produce removed during the year :—

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons cwt.	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government Agency	1,432,076	...	...	88,469 sleepers.	...	
,, purchasers ...	429,546	...	...	1,382 trees and 1,040 spokes.	...	
,, free-grantees...	1,355	...	...	226 trees.	...	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,862,977	...	...	88,469 sleepers, 1,608 trees and 1,040 spokes.	...	
Fuel—						
By Government Agency	4,178	...	10 bags.	...	...	
,, purchasers ...	59,084	...	...	155 trees.	...	
,, free-grantees...	51	...	...	...	...	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	63,313	...	10 bags.	155 trees.	...	

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons cwt.	Remarks
Bamboos—						
By Government Agency	65,029	...	...	...	...	
,, purchasers ...	2,854,783	4,662	...	...	...	
,, free-grantees...	47,725	...	...	...	...	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,967,537	4,662	...	...	...	
Minor forest produce—						
By Government Agency	...	...	...	...	34-15	
,, purchasers* ...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total value of forest produce removed by the purchasers was Rs. 4,77,754.
,, free-grantees...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	

277. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 871,616 cubic feet against 372,005 cubic feet in the previous year, and the amount realised was Rs. 12,72,082 against Rs. 4,98,811 in 1913-14. During the year 209,854 metre-gauge sleepers, 92,676 narrow-gauge sleepers, 1,728 tramway sleepers and 4,328 bridge and special sleepers were sold for Rs. 3,31,158. Besides, 29,601 sleepers were supplied to Railway Construction department and 51,014 cubic feet of timber were sold to Mr. Haji Ismail Sait, Khan Bahadur, for Rs. 38,557. Exploitation by departmental agency. Timber.

278. The departmental extraction of fuel amounted to 4,510 tons which was sold for Rs. 7,645 against 3,807 tons and Rs. 6,372 realised in the previous year. In all, 74,118 bamboos were extracted and sold for Rs. 3,788 against Rs. 2,653 in the previous year. Fuel and bamboos.

279. The amount realised from the sale of minor forest produce by the departmental agency was Rs. 12,741. Minor forest produce.

280. As in previous years the exploitation was mainly restricted to the collection of overmature sandal trees and to ground-hidden roots. The quantity of rough wood collected during the year was 2,290 tons and 10 cwt. Including the previous year's balance, the total quantity available for preparation for market was 3,280 tons and 16 cwt. Out of this, 1,631 tons and 12 cwt. were worked up during the year, yielding 1,259 tons and 16 cwt. of good wood and 176 tons and 3 cwt. of white chips, the remainder having been lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood at the close of the year was 1,649 tons and 4 cwt. The cost of collecting rough wood and preparing good wood amounted to Rs. 50,594 against a corresponding charge of Rs. 70,771 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the smaller quantity of wood collected and prepared. Out-turn of sandalwood.

281. The auction sales of sandal which were as usual notified to take place in November and December 1914 were postponed to the month of March 1915 at the request of the merchants trading with Europe to enable them to take stock of the situation arising out of the war. The sales proved unsatisfactory even then owing to the disturbed economic conditions. It was therefore decided to sell the wood at fixed rates and a quantity of 367 tons, 4 cwt. and 14 lbs. was sold deriving therefrom a revenue of Rs. 3,42,259. The amount realised by the sale of 180 tons and 6 cwt. of white chips was Rs. 396. Subsequent to the close of the year, 357 tons, 17 cwt. and 33 lbs. were disposed of by special sales realising a revenue of Rs. 3,42,235. Thus excluding white chips, the total quantity of wood disposed of was 725 tons, 1 cwt. and 47 lbs. and the revenue derived therefrom was Rs. 6,84,494. Sandalwood sales.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

282. Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 4,36,348, the total demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,48,712. Of this, a sum of Rs. 22,83,651 was actually realised during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,276 was written off the accounts and another sum of Rs. 52,531 of the previous year was eliminated as the sale was cancelled. The balance that remained outstanding at the close of the year was therefore Rs. 6,11,253.

283. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under several heads :—

Particulars	Actual collection for 1913-14	Actual collection for 1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by Government Agency—		
(*a*) Timber	4,85,453	12,85,864
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	7,229	7,947
(*c*) Bamboos	4,568	1,983
(*d*) Sandalwood	20,64,527	3,87,239
(*e*) Grass and other minor forest produce ...	465	11,897
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(*a*) Timber	2,09,980	1,66,028
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	53,520	46,512
(*c*) Bamboos	63,720	50,408
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	59,022	61,116
(*e*) Other minor forest produce	2,87,514	2,88,564
(*f*) Other items	.....	.....
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	480	144
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	359	412
(*b*) Refunds	1,025	1,265
(*c*) Other sources	22,257	23,148
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees	4,070	3,167
(*e*) Sale of elephants	1,26,951	.....
(*f*) Other items	1,575	1,764
Total ...	33,92,715	23,37,458

Expenditure.

284. The total expenditure during the year (exclusive of the charges of Rs. 9,917 relating to Game Preserves establishment, Rs. 6,532 on account of refunds and drawbacks and Rs. 5,205 relating to settlement of Mahratta Kunbis) amounted to Rs. 11,66,268 against Rs. 8,92,021 in the previous year. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 8,24,422 was spent under conservancy and works against Rs. 5,52,430 and Rs. 3,41,846 on establishment against Rs. 3,39,591 in the previous year.

Surplus.

285. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,71,190 against Rs. 25,00,694 in 1913-14.

Comparative financial results of sandalwood and other forest produce.

286. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items :—

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips...	3,34,709	2,11,478	1,23,231	63·18
Other produce	20,02,749	9,54,790	10,47,959	47·67
Total ...	23,37,458	11,66,268	11,71,190	49·89

The saw-mill at Kumsi.

287. The mill worked for 274 days in the year. A quantity of 55,235 cubic feet of timber was passed through and it yielded 16,255 sleepers valued at Rs. 22,340. The expenditure incurred on its upkeep amounted to Rs. 16,503 and the net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 5,837 which works out at 24 per cent on the capital outlay.

288. Including the 13 Kunbi families newly settled in the ghats, there were 213 families at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 5,205 was spent on this scheme during the year, bringing the total expenditure from the beginning of the scheme to Rs. 18,771. Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

289. A certain amount of attention was paid during the year to a detailed examination of the resources of the ghat and other forests. Investigations and experimental work were also conducted through experts both in and outside the State on the feasibility of establishing industries which can utilise the resources of these forests better and more fully. One of the Forest officers was deputed to Hardwar to study antiseptic treatment of sleepers. The question of distilling sandalwood oil locally was also investigated. An examination of the fuel areas was also undertaken with a view to ascertain the quantity of fuel available for purposes of iron smelting. General.

X. Mining and Geology (1914-15).

290. The department was thoroughly reorganized during the year. The name of the department was altered from Geological Department to Department of Mines and Geology and the designation of the head of the department, from State Geologist to Director. The Secretariat work hitherto carried on by the department was transferred to the General and Revenue Secretariat. The work of the department within its own proper sphere was enlarged and placed on a wider basis and the principles on which it should be carried on in future were laid down. General.

291. The following licenses and leases were current at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year:— Licenses and leases.

	1913-14	1914-15
Mining leases	... 41	41
Prospecting licenses	... 85	56
Exploring do	... 18	20
Collecting do	... 40	25
Total	... 184	142

The Great European War has had a restricting influence on mining and prospecting work and on many properties work has been reduced or temporarily suspended. Special arrangements were made to enable the Kolar mines to maintain their output of gold in full. Of the 41 mining leases, 39 were for gold and 2 for manganese. Of the prospecting licenses current during the year, 17 were for gold, 10 for chrome and magnesite, 8 for manganese, 6 for chrome, 4 for mica, 2 for copper and 9 for other minerals. Twenty-five collecting licenses for corundum were also current during the year.

292. Twenty-four mines were at work during the year 1914-15, *viz.*, 12 for gold, 4 for manganese, 3 for chrome ores, 3 for mica, 1 for asbestos and 1 for copper. Number of mines at work.

293. The following are brief notes about the mining industry connected with the several minerals.

294. The condition of the gold mines was satisfactory on the whole. The anticipated improvement in the Mysore Mine has not yet been realised, but all the other producing mines show distinct improvement compared with the previous year. Steady progress was made in the sinking of the circular shaft in McTaggart's section of the Mysore Mine and in the sinking of similar shafts in other mines. The new plant for the treatment of slimes installed in the Mysore and Nundydroog mines have improved their output appreciably and arrangements for similar installations in other mines were in progress. The measures adopted for the diminution of the risks attending air-blasts are proving effective. Attention was also paid to ventilation in underground workings by the installation of powerful fans. Gold.

Gold produced.

295. The output of gold during 1914-15 was 568,847 ounces of an approximate value of Rs 3,26,76,516 against 559,832 ounces of the value of Rs. 3,23,53,731 in 1913-14.

Royalty.

296. The total royalty for the year under report was approximately Rs. 18,95,740 against Rs. 18,95,018 in the previous year.

Manganese.

297. Operations were carried on only on 3 blocks as in the previous year. The Kumsi and Shankargudda blocks were the chief producers, but a considerable amount of work was also done by the Peninsular Minerals Company of Mysore on their properties in the Hosdurga taluk. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realised :—

Year		Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty realised
1913-14	...	13,944	5,953	Rs. 1,462
1914-15	...	19,265	19,629	Rs. 4,907

Chrome.

298. Sixteen licenses were current for this mineral and the quantity of chrome ore collected during the year was 469 tons. The quantity exported was 324 tons and the royalty payable thereon was Rs. 122.

Magnesite.

299. Ten licenses were current during the year for magnesite. There was no production from any of the blocks during the year under report.

Iron ore.

300. There was only one prospecting license for iron ore held by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, but no work was done on the block.

Mica.

301. There were 7 prospecting licenses for mica current during the year. The Kabbur mine in the Hole-Narsipur taluk was as usual the chief producer of this mineral and a small quantity, *viz.*, 474 lbs., of mica was obtained therefrom.

Corundum.

302. One prospecting and 25 collecting licenses for corundum were current during the year and the total quantity of the mineral collected was 787 cwt. There was no removal in consequence of the war and no royalty was therefore realised by Government.

Copper.

303. Three prospecting licenses for copper were current during the year. Some work was carried on on a block in the Mysore district and a shaft sunk to a depth of 60 feet from which some samples of copper ore were obtained.

Clay.

304. Only one prospecting license for clay was current, but no work was done under it during the year.

Asbestos.

305. Only one license was current for asbestos and 388 lbs. of the mineral were despatched to Madras for experimental purposes.

Number of persons employed.

306. During the calendar year 1914, the number of persons employed in the mining industry was 27,754, of whom 26,290 were engaged in gold mines alone, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 27,027 and 25,571 respectively.

Accidents.

307. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in mines reported during the year 1914 was 227 against 278 in 1913. Of these, 50 were fatal and resulted in the death of 61 persons, giving a mortality of 2·20 per mille of persons employed. Of the total number of accidents, 9 were due to air-blasts and quakes involving the loss of 17 lives.

Prosecutions.

308. Nine persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 8 were convicted and one absconded. In addition, 61 persons were departmentally punished for less serious offences by fines and by cancellation or suspension of their certificates.

Certificates for mestris and blasters.

309. During the year 981 candidates were examined and 962 obtained certificates, 528 as mestris and the rest as blasters.

Geological survey.

310. No systematic survey work was undertaken but partial surveys were made at various points in connection with prospecting work for minerals. The preparation of a small geological map of the State on a scale of 1 inch to 8 miles was completed and the colour-printing was in progress. The map is expected to be ready for issue before the close of 1915.

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It is proposed to issue a bulletin with the map giving an account of the general geological features and of the distribution of minerals in relation thereto. The scale of a larger map to be issued in separate sheets was reduced to ½ inch to a mile and the preparation of the map was taken in hand.

Prospecting and economic enquiries.

311. Various schemes were under investigation in connection with the development of an iron and steel industry in Mysore and several technical reports on them were prepared and submitted with definite proposals for the establishment of smelting works. Mr. C. P. Perin, Consulting Engineer to the Tata Iron and Steel Company, whose services were secured for investigating and reporting on the prospects of the scheme, expressed general agreement with the proposals which had been put forward. His final report is awaited. Prospecting work for iron ore was continued during the year with a view to ascertaining the possibility of finding better ores than those hitherto discovered and a large area round Kalhatti was examined. Considerable attention was devoted to a number of deposits of limestone already located and a number of specimens was analysed and areas selected for prospecting. Some selected samples of the crude products of corundum now obtainable and of hard corundum rock were obtained and forwarded to America for experiment and opinion, the results of which are awaited. Samples of some of the better classes of kaolin were collected and sent for experiment and report. In connection with the proposed establishment of a brick and tile factory near Maddur, an examination of the alluvial materials occurring near the river was made and after testing the clays obtained, it was found that the materials available were not suitable for the manufacture of good tiles. Other matters which engaged the attention of the department were the magnetic concentration of iron ores, the production of titanium alloys in electric furnaces, the manufacture of ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen in charcoal furnaces, the preparation of dead burnt magnesite and mangesite bricks, experiments with graphitic schist and the investigation into the radio-activity of Mysore rocks in conjunction with one of the Professors of the Indian Institute of Science.

Geological museum and library.

312. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Geological museum was drawn up and an Assistant Geologist was placed in charge as Curator. A card index catalogue of the library was completed and a large number of publications and books was added.

Laboratory.

313. During the year 50 analyses and assays were made for the department, of which 9 were assays for gold and silver.

Inspection of explosives.

314. The inspection of magazines and licensed premises was regularly carried out and the condition of explosives and method of storage were found to be satisfactory. The construction of a new magazine on the Nundydroog block of the Kolar Gold Field was nearly completed. Permission was given as a special case to the Assistant Scientific Officer of the United Planters' Association for South India for the importation without license and storage without the construction of a special magazine, of certain explosives known as Farmer's Dynamites, etc., for conducting experiments in coffee estates with a view to improving the porosity of the soil. The total number of licenses issued during the year was 274 as against 263 during 1913. There were 2 cases of theft of explosives on the Kolar Gold Field and the persons involved were prosecuted and convicted. In the two cases reported in the previous year from the Chitaldrug district relating to the possession of more than the authorised quantity of explosives, the verdicts of the lower courts were appealed against and convictions were secured. Two accidents in connection with the use of explosives were reported from the Bangalore district. On the Kolar Gold Field, 17 accidents occurred in which 6 persons were killed and 21 injured. Most of these accidents were due to boring into or close to old holes containing unexploded blasting gelatine. In connection with the accidents on the Kolar Gold Field, 28 persons were held to be responsible. Of these, 2 died, 2 sustained serious injuries, 5 were prosecuted and convicted, 18 were dealt with departmentally and one absconded.

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XI. Public Works (1914-15).

Administrative measures.

315. During the year under report the following administrative measures were given effect to:—

1. The Deputy Chief Engineer was appointed Joint Secretary to Government in the Public Works department.

2. A new time-scale pay for Engineer Officers was introduced.

3. A special Irrigation division was constituted with headquarters at Bangalore.

4. The Marikanave range, which was formerly attached to the Chitaldrug division, was brought under the jurisdiction of the Irrigation division.

5. The responsibility for working the minor tanks restoration scheme, as also the entire control of the operations, were vested in the Revenue Commissioner.

6. In order that the usefulness of the important hill stations in the State may be increased and their benefits availed of by a larger number of people, their supervision and management were entrusted to the Superintendent of Government Gardens.

Grant and outlay.

316. The total grant for the year under report was Rs. 74,42,830 and the total expenditure, including contributions, was Rs. 70,28,449 against Rs. 57,38,324 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 12,90,125 being chiefly due to a larger outlay on the Cauvery Reservoir and allied channel works. The following statement gives the details under several heads:—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Provincial Fund	64,04,086	60,38,589	—3,65,497
2. Irrigation Cess Fund	2,56,000	1,81,020	— 74,980
3. Local Funds General	79,414	93,215	+ 13,801
4. District Funds	4,56,339	4,55,865	— 474
5. Municipal Funds	1,26,990	1,07,439	— 19,551
6. Village School Fund	1,17,157	73,500	— 43,657
7. Palace Fund	2,844	2,221	— 623
Total ...	74,42,830	69,51,849	—4,90,981
8. Contributions	.....	76,600	.....

Lapse.

317. The net lapse during the year under all the fund heads was Rs. 4,90,981, working out to 6·6 per cent of the total grant against Rs. 3,20,315 or 5·4 per cent in the previous year.

318. The nature of irrigation works, buildings, communications, and miscellaneous public improvements dealt with as well as the outlay incurred on them from various funds during the year are indicated below.

Irrigation works.

319. (1) *Provincial Fund.*—(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (works costing over Rs. 2,500) in progress during the year was 135, the expenditure incurred on them being Rs. 30,03,413, of which Rs. 25,25,906 were spent on tanks and reservoirs, and Rs. 4,77,507 on channels.

The first stage of the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir was vigorously pushed on with. The dam was raised to a height of 51 feet in the river bed and 55 to 74 feet at the flanks and this rendered it possible to store water to a height of 51 feet. With the aid of scouring sluices fixed in the dam, the river discharge, except during high floods, can now be regulated according to requirements. The storage thus effected will afford protection against shortage of water required for power generation at Sivasamudram. The question of affording irrigation facilities to the raiyats drowned out by the Reservoir received special attention during the year. For the construction of low level canals below the Reservoir, one of the

works intended for the purpose, an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,31,000 was sanctioned and work was carried out to a distance of 5 miles on the left bank canal and 4 miles on the right bank canal. Water is now supplied for irrigation from the completed portions of canals. The year's outlay on all the Reservoir works amounted to Rs. 26,93,011, bringing the total outlay from the commencement to Rs. 71,46,203.

The improvement works on the Hemagiri channel in the Mysore district were carried out and the channel extended to the full sanctioned length. As regards the Mandagiri channel, foundation for a part of the new anicut and for scouring and head sluices was laid and fair progress was also made in other respects. Works connected with the opening of a right bank canal from the Chamaraja anicut, constructing an anicut across the Bhrigu river near Halsur in the Mysore district and improving the Sri Ramadevar South channel in the Hassan district also progressed satisfactorily. Works connected with the restoration of Melur tank in the Hunsur taluk, Manchipatna Hutchakere tank in Nagamangala taluk and those connected with the construction of a new tank at Soulanga, Honnali taluk, a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairige, Hunsur taluk, a new tank across the Maralawadi stream near Mavattur, Kankanhalli taluk, and feeding the tanks in the Tarikere valley from the Nagannana anicut in the Tarikere taluk were in progress during the year.

(*b*) The outlay on original irrigation minor works was Rs. 17,852 of which Rs. 16,264 were spent on tanks and Rs. 1,588 on channels.

(*c*) The number of minor tanks remaining to be restored being large, the establishment entertained for the purpose under the Revenue agency was revised and considerably strengthened. Rules for the preparation of the estimates and the management of works were laid down and a definite programme was framed, so that about 1,000 tanks might be dealt with every year. During the year 553 minor tanks were dealt with at a cost of Rs. 92,158 as against 562 at a cost of Rs. 99,130 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of minor tanks dealt with in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur and Chitaldrug. The value of earthwork done by raiyats was Rs. 51,797.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,81 020. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,5?,543 was spent on works, Rs. 65,001 being expended on the repairs and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 88,542 on the annual maintenance of, and the special repairs to, the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 946 miles irrigating 116,660 acres of wet and garden lands from which a revenue of Rs. 7,09,075 was realized. The cost of conservancy establishment employed on the supervision of these channels was Rs. 11,354. The establishment attended as usual to the annual maintenance of the channels under the orders of the Public Works department and to the distribution of water during the irrigation season under the direction of the Revenue department. Special conservancy arrangements were made during the year in order to maintain without interruption the requisite minimum supply of water to the Power Works at Sivasamudram and to sugar-cane and other crops under the several channels. To avoid troubles which might be caused by the interference from the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram with the regulation of supply to the Power Works during the summer months, a new scouring sluice was built at the left bank of the river at Dhanakere, and a channel was drawn from it on the Mysore side of the Cauvery river.

The Ankanahalli tank at the tail end of the Virjanadi channel sustained a breach during the heavy rains of June 1915. A ring bund was immediately thrown to store water in the tank. The Kannambadi channel at the tail end of the Kannambadi tank which was also breached was restored immediately.

(3) *Palace Fund.*—The restoration of the Girkehalli tank in the Channapatna taluk was carried on out of the Palace Fund.

(4) *Contributions.*—A sum of Rs. 24,222 was spent on irrigation from the money contributions given by the raiyats towards restoration and repairs of tanks and channels.

Buildings.

320. (1) *Provincial Fund (a)*—The expenditure on original civil buildings of various departments of Government during the year was Rs. 7,46,143. The following were the more important works that were completed or in progress during the year.

(i) *Bangalore.*—The construction of both the wings of the Public Offices at Bangalore was completed during the year. The work of constructing a Chemical Laboratory for the Central College was completed in all respects. The construction of a Technological Institute in the compound of the Mechanical Engineering School was started late in the year and foundations were excavated and filled in. Some minor items of work were carried out in connection with extending the Government Press. The works pertaining to the store extension of the Public Works Workshop were completed and those connected with the workshop were in progress.

(ii) *Mysore.*— The improvement work to the Government House at Mysore was practically completed. Some minor items such as clay washing cisterns, screens, etc., were carried out in connection with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. As regards constructing a new General Hospital, the whole of the ground floor and the walls to the terrace level of the first floor were completed and the interior walls of the ground floor were plastered and concrete laid in all the rooms. The construction of two storeys of the residential block to the Palace was completed and further orders were awaited as regards the change of materials for flooring, ceiling and wall surface decoration. A new site for constructing a new office block to the Palace was selected. The construction of European guests' quarters at Mysore was started and walls for the lower storey were built up to the level of the bed slabs of girders. The foundations for the building required for the Indian guests' quarters were laid and the walls raised to a height of 13 feet. As regards constructing quarters for members of the Representative Assembly, the work was commenced and the building rose to a height of over 10 feet. Some improvements were effected at the north and south gates of the Mysore Fort.

(iii) *Hassan.*—The work of constructing a new High School at Hassan was started very late in the year, and only the foundations were excavated before the close of the year.

(iv) *Shimoga.*—In connection with the sandal koti at Shimoga, some petty items for which a supplemental estimate was sanctioned were in progress during the year.

(v) *At other places.*—The work of constructing a taluk cutcherry at Honnali was completed and similar works at Sidlaghatta and Chikmagalur were in various stages of progress.

(*b*) The expenditure on repairs to civil buildings amounted to Rs. 93,171. Buildings of archæological interest and of architectural importance continued to be maintained in a fair state of preservation. The repairs to the Channakesavaswami temple at Belur and Kedareswaraswami temple at Halebid were completed during the year, and those of Somanatheswara temple at Kurudumale in the Kolar district were in progress.

(*c*) The outlay on military works including repairs was Rs. 76,177 and was incurred mostly on accommodation for troops. The construction of Barr Sepoys' huts and officers' quarters at Bangalore, construction of permanent structures for accommodating the half squadron horses of the Local Service Regiment at Mysore were practically completed and as regards Barr lines at Tumkur, the last block of huts and two officers' quarters were completed during the year.

(2) *Village School Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 73,500 was incurred under this head on the construction and repairs of elementary school buildings in the different parts of the State.

(3) *Contributions.*—The expenditure under this head relates to works carried out by the Public Works department from allotments not specified in the Public Works Budget, and amounted during the year to Rs. 25,188 under civil buildings. The principal work in progress was the improvement in connection with the Ghati Subrahmanyaswami temple at Maklidrug in the Dodballapur taluk. The chattram and the road from the Maklidrug Railway Station to the temple were nearly completed. The balance of outlay under this service head was spent in the construction and repair of muzrai buildings and those of charitable or private nature and on the annual maintenance of the Protestant cemeteries in the State.

Communications.

321. The aggregate expenditure under "Communications, Original" was Rs. 1,69,485, of which a sum of Rs. 68,555 was spent from Provincial Fund, Rs. 60,504 from Local Funds General, Rs. 40,397 from District Funds and Rs. 29 from Contributions. A sum of Rs. 19,919 was spent on accommodation for travellers. The work of widening the bridle-path from the Ghat head at Koguru to the Mysore Frontier at Hopparige on Sagar-Bhatkal road, Shimoga district, was completed during the year. The important works in progress during the year were metalling Chikmagalur-Tarikere road, Kadur district, constructing a bridge across the Bhrigu river on Hunsur-Begur road, Mysore district, and constructing a bridge across the Tunga Bhadra river, Shimoga district.

Under repairs, the outlay on communications was Rs. 8,94,243, of which Rs. 5,28,566 were spent from the Provincial Fund, Rs. 21,820 from Local Funds General and Rs. 3,43,857 from District Funds. For the special repairs of portions of district fund roads lying within a radius of 15 miles round the Bangalore city and of 10 miles round the Mysore city, grants were made from the Provincial Fund and Local Funds General. The total length of the provincial roads maintained during the year in a fairly efficient condition was 1,984 miles of which 1,968 miles were metalled, the average cost of maintaining them being Rs. 225 per mile. The total length of district fund roads maintained by the department was 3,522 miles, of which 1,605 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the roads was Rs. 95 per mile. The total outlay on repairs to travellers' bungalows, inspecting lodges, and musafirkhanas from the Provincial and District Funds was Rs. 20,516. The total length of telephone lines maintained by the Public Works department exclusive of the lines maintained by the Palace and Electrical departments, was 181·18 miles and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 8,549.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

322. The total expenditure during the year on miscellaneous public improvements was Rs. 4,88,764, of which a sum of Rs. 2,86,269 was spent on original works and Rs. 2,01,895 on repairs, the amount disbursed from Provincial Fund alone being Rs. 1,81,496 under one head and Rs. 1,77,160 under another. The collective outlay under both heads incurred from the District, Municipal and Palace Funds and from Contributions was Rs. 1,29,508. Of the expenditure from the Provincial Fund under original works, a sum of Rs. 42,876 was incurred on improvement of towns, Rs. 86,635 on water supply, Rs. 26,056 on sewerage and drainage, and Rs. 25,929 on miscellaneous items; and under repairs a sum of Rs. 1,76,477 was spent on the maintenance of water works.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *Bangalore.*—Laying out and drainage of the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions and the drainage of the Shankarapur extension, improvements of the Cubbon Park and the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works.

(2) *Mysore.*—Improvements to and maintenance of the Vanivilas water works, metering the house service connections in the Mysore city and constructing a marble stone canopy over the new statue of His Highness the late Maharaja and repairs to the Devikere tank on Chamundi Hill.

(3) *At other places.*—Maintenance of the Kolar Gold Fields water works, roofing the storage reservoir at Champion Reefs and water-supply to

the towns of Nanjangud and Davangere. The demand for the year on account of water supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields was Rs. 2,19,558 and the net revenue after deducting the expenditure was Rs. 1,43,679. During the year, 169 new water connections were given in the Bangalore city and 123 in the Mysore city, bringing the total number of house connections in both the cities to 1,359 and 1,057 respectively, at the close of the year.

Establishment.

323. The charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 8,60,677. Of this, Rs. 1,11,297 were incurred under "Direction" and Rs. 7,19,709, under "Construction" and Rs. 29,671 were adjusted under accounts. The total expenditure on establishment was 14·73 per cent of the total expenditure on works and repairs.

Tools and plant.

324. The expenditure under tools and plant was Rs. 2,91,017, of which Rs. 20,048 were expended for scientific instruments, Rs. 35,318 for machinery, Rs. 2,06,864 for tools and plant and the remaining sum for various minor items. In the Public Works workshop, Bangalore, work to the value of over Rs. 27,000 was turned out during the year. All repairs to the machinery, plant and tools of several water-supply installations were also carried out. Some important articles for the State Railway Construction department such as points and crossings, switches, cast iron water columns, and cast iron standards were also manufactured.

General.

325. The final order of the Government of India on the award of the Arbitration Committee, appointed for settling the differences between the Government of Madras and the Mysore Durbar regarding the storage of Cauvery waters, is awaited. In the working of the block system of irrigation under the Marikanve Reservoir, certain difficulties experienced by the raiyats having been brought to notice, the rules were suitably revised. The tank maps and registers were scrutinized and completed. A selected tank in each district has been taken up for experimental purposes such as gauging and scientific regulation of water. The scheme for the expansion and development of sugar-cane has been worked up. The establishment of model farms in the vast area commanded by such reservoirs as the Cauvery and the Marikanave has been under consideration with a view to encourage large landed estates springing up in the country for pursuing agriculture on improved methods. In connection with the lands on a higher level under the Cauvery Reservoir, the question of introducing irrigation by pumping has been under investigation. Gauging operations were being carried on at the several gauging stations established for the purpose as indicated in the proceedings of the Arbitration Committees regarding the storage in the Cauvery Reservoir. Special attention was paid to the improvement of roads. Orders have been passed regarding the constitution of the Public Works workshop at Bangalore into an independent unit under a full-time Superintendent. A regular programme of work to be carried out is being arranged.

XII. The Electrical Department (1914-15).

General.

326. Mr. C. F. Beames having resigned his appointment as Chief Electrical Engineer in July 1914, Mr. S. G. Forbes, Chief Operator, Sivasamudram, was appointed Officiating Chief Electrical Engineer. Mr. H. P. Gibbs of Tata Hydro-Electric Company has been engaged as Consulting Engineer, temporary, for one year to advise Government on important questions. The Fourth Installation construction was undertaken and carried out in a most successful manner to meet all obligations for the supply of additional power.

Grant and outlay.

327. The total original grant for the year 1914-15 was Rs. 19,93,200 and the actual outlay Rs. 17,91,903, resulting in a net lapse of Rs. 2,01,297. The amount spent under capital and revenue expenditure of the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 7,81,008. A sum of Rs. 9,95,218 was spent on the Fourth Installation and an outlay of Rs. 15,677 was incurred on the Bangalore Electric Tramways.

328. During the year, the outlay on capital works was Rs. 75,119 against the grant of Rs. 86,700, resulting in a net lapse of Rs. 11,581. The most important works that were carried out under this head were— Capital works.

(1) Construction of quarters for the Assistant Chief Line Inspector and Telephone Maistry at Kankanhalli, the extension of the Chief Electrical Engineer's office at Bangalore, the construction of 10 blocks of cooly quarters, a musafirkhana and the reconstruction of operators' quarters at Sivasamudram, (2) installation of jewel filters at Sivasamudram, (3) construction of a store shed in "A" station, Bangalore city and also in "B" and "C" stations at the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, (4) extension of interior power and lighting in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, (5) establishment of telephone connection between the quarters of the Chief Electrical Engineer and those of the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in Bangalore, (6) equipment of Mysore transmission line with modern aluminium lightning arrestors, and installation of 400 additional street lights in the Mysore city. Some of these works were completed and others were in fair progress during the year. In connection with the IV installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, the remodelling of the transformer station, the construction of the transformer workshop, bench board room, high tension room and lightning arrestor house, the extension of the generating station, the erection of the forebay equipment and the laying of Penstock pipes were all completed during the year. The main anicut at Sivasamudram was raised by three feet and the sides of the supply channels were also correspondingly raised. Improvements to aqueducts, relieving wires, bridges and culverts along the supply channels were carried out. New generators, buses, transformers, lightning arrestors and switch gear were erected and the plant was put in operation on 9th June 1915. Similar necessary arrangements were made also at Kolar, and the plant at this end came into operation on the 11th July 1915. The other items of work carried on during the year were, the reconstruction of lines from Sivasamudram to Sarjapur and a portion of the line from Sarjapur to Kolar. In connection with the Bangalore Tramway Scheme, the few remaining items of work to be done to the car-barn, *viz.*, roofing, flooring, etc., were completed. It has since been considered expedient by Government to postpone the execution of the work for the present.

329. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,05,889, including Rs. 2,94,887 set apart for depreciation fund and Rs. 7,004 on suspense account, against the grant of Rs. 7,39,500. This large difference is mainly due to the provision in the budget of a sum of Rs. 35,500 for the adjustment of the arrears of charges that had accrued on account of direction and accounts, and the remaining lapse was due to various ordinary causes. Deducting these, the net working expenses were Rs. 4,03,998 against Rs. 3,63,028 in the previous year. Revenue expenditure.

330. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 17,91,903 on the works of the department, a sum of Rs. 57,596 was expended on contribution works as against Rs. 90,648 in the previous year. Contribution.

331. During the year, the total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram was 86,350,615 units as against 74,326,757 units in the previous year. Of the power generated, 78,057,900 units were supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies, 5,610,455 units to the Bangalore city and 2,682,260 units to the Mysore city. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore city, 941,391 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilised in the Bangalore city was 4,669,064 units. The usual repairs required for the up-keep of plant at several stations were attended to. All the runners, nozzles and pins of turbines and links were changed and replaced by those of a new type. On account of the extraordinary severity of atmospheric disturbances, nine power transformers in the Kolar Service were burnt out. The coils of the burnt out transformers were replaced by new ones both at Kolar and Sivasamudram. Power and plant.

Lighting and power installations.

332. At the end of the year under report there were 59 power service installations in all, exclusive of those at the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields against 44 in the previous year. Of these, 29 were in the Bangalore city, 18 in the Mysore city, 11 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and one in the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of interior lighting installations was 1,875 against 1,467 in 1913-14, of which 686 were in the Bangalore city, 291 in the Mysore city and 898 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total number of street lights was 3,207 against 3,114 in 1913-14, of which 1,392 were in the Bangalore city, 706 in the Mysore city, 1,014 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 95 in the Kolar Gold Fields. With a view to popularize the use of electric power to small industrial concerns, a reduced rate of one anna per unit for all motors up to 20 H. P. was sanctioned and the levy of minimum charges on all motors waived as a temporary measure. As a result of these concessions, there are 7 new motor installations in Bangalore, and 6 more installations in Bangalore and 4 in Mysore are under negotiation.

Revenue.

333. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,14,111, the total demand for the year 1914-15 was Rs. 20,86,463 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 17,44,349, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,42,114 still to be realized.

Financial results.

334. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of June 1915 was Rs. 1,03,49,805 including the outlay on the IV installation. The gross earnings from the Scheme amounted to Rs. 2,16,45,034, of which a sum of Rs. 4,94,585 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the depreciation fund deposited with Government. Deducting from the gross earnings, a sum of Rs. 1,11,29,807 of which Rs. 40,35,136 represented the working expenses, Rs. 31,44,751 depreciation fund, and Rs. 39,49,920 the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realized from the scheme for 13 years was Rs. 1,05,15,227 or Rs. 8,08,863 on an average per year.

Interruptions.

335. During the year there were 244 interruptions to service as against 64 in 1913-14. Of these, 41 were due to lightning, 21 to interference, 34 to line trouble, 44 to generating station trouble, 24 to receiving station trouble and 80 to unknown causes. In addition to these, there were 30 pre-arranged shut-downs on account of repairs and alterations at the generating and receiving stations.

This year the interruptions due to atmospheric disturbances were phenomenally severe, accompanied by heavy rains, unusually high wind velocities and abnormally severe lightning discharges. The damage done to the station apparatus and to the transmission lines was enormous and interruptions to service were serious. In each case, every possible effort was made by the staff to repair the damaged apparatus and restore service in the shortest time possible. With a view to improve the situation and minimise troubles of this nature, it is proposed to instal overhead ground wires on the various transmission lines from end to end.

Accidents.

336. Considering the complicated and extensive nature of the work involved in remodelling the generating and transformer stations at Sivasamudram, re-construction of the transmission lines and remodelling the transformer station, Kolar Gold Fields, it is satisfactory to note that there were no serious accidents, except 5, in 4 of which 4 coolies received slight injuries and 1 proved fatal.

Maintenance of channels and river condition.

337. During the dry season, silt in the forebay was removed. All check drains, revetting, etc., were maintained in an efficient condition. Water supply in the Cauvery river was sufficient during the year and no part of the power supply was relinquished due to water shortage. During the low water period, arrangements were made to conserve as much water as possible by means of sand bags over the crests of the anicuts and channels.

XIII. Railways (1914-15).

General.

338. The services of Mr. E. A. S. Bell were replaced at the disposal of the Government of India and Mr. C. D. Dove Wilson, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, whose services were lent by the British Government was appointed as Agent and Engineer-in-Chief of the State Railway department. For the efficient administration of the Railway department, the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways was separated from the Railway Secretariat, the staff of officers of that Secretariat was revised and strengthened and a Committee consisting of 5 members was constituted to advise Government in all matters relating to railway construction and management.

Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

339. The length of the open lines of railway owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*,

Broad gauge	9·88 miles
Metre gauge	401·29 miles
Total ...	411·17 miles

Aided lines worked by the State.

340. With a view to serve the most important trade centres in the Kolar district and thereby enable the District Board to obtain full benefit from its railway policy, the extension of the Bowringpet-Kolar line to Chikballapur so as to link it up with the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway was decided upon and the construction of the section from Kolar to Chikballapur was undertaken in August 1914. The whole length of the line from Bowringpet to Chikballapur was named the "Kolar District Railways," the combined cost being borne equally by the State and the District Board. Work was in progress all along the line and plate-laying was completed from Kolar to Srinivaspur, a distance of 15 miles. The whole line is expected to be ready for opening by the end of December 1915. The gross earnings of the section from Bowringpet to Kolar (10·92 miles in length) during the year amounted to Rs. 38,629 and the expenses to Rs. 31,764 or 82·22 per cent of the former, leaving a sum of Rs. 6,865 as net earnings which represent a return of 2·25 per cent on the capital outlay up to the end of the year.

Lines under construction.

341. The progress made on lines under construction is briefly described below.

Mysore-Arsikere Railway.

342. Satisfactory progress was made on construction work on the Mysore-Arsikere line and the construction of girder bridges over the three large rivers crossed by the line, *viz.*, the Lakshmanatirtha, the Cauvery and the Hemavati, was started. The line is expected to be open for public traffic by about September 1916. The work has been somewhat delayed by considerable heavy rock cuttings at each end of the line.

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

343. The construction work of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway, undertaken by Government on behalf of the Company, made good progress and the section between Yelahanka and Devanhalli, 14·7 miles in length, was opened for traffic on 7th April 1915. The section between Devanhalli and Chikballapur was opened after the close of the official year, and work on the remaining portion of the line between Bangalore and Yelahanka is expected to be started shortly by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The total capital outlay incurred on the line up to the end of the year was Rs. 7,65,420. The gross earnings of the open section of the line from the date of opening up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,828, and the net earnings to Rs. 1,771.

Tarikere-Narasimharajapura tramway.

344. The section of the tramway between Tarikere and Lakvalli, 12 miles in length, was opened on 22nd May 1915 and subsequent to the close of the official year, the rail-head reached Narasimharajapura but there is still work to be done before the section beyond Lakvalli can be opened for traffic. The capital outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 2,62,947. The gross earnings from the date of opening up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,034 and the net earnings to Rs. 320.

Surveys and new projects.

345. During the year the survey of a 2'-6" line from Shimoga to Arasalu (near Riponpet) with branches to Tirthahalli and Sagar was completed and the survey of a branch line from Tadasa, a station on the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura tramway, to Hebbe, a distance of 12 miles, was taken up. Investigations for a connection between Mysore and Coorg, were carried out and the question of financing the scheme was under correspondence. The project estimates for the Bangalore-Hosur Railway were sent up to the Railway Board for sanction in July 1914, but the question of the agency by which the line is to be worked and the terms of working are still under correspondence. The revision of the project for the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug line from metre to 2'-6" gauge and the extension of the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura tramway to Sringeri are receiving attention.

Receipts.

346. The gross receipts from the railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 36,14,035 against Rs. 39,19,030 in 1913-14, the decrease being mainly due to smaller movements of food grains, raw cotton and oil seeds and to a general falling-off under coaching traffic. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 20,33,791 or 56·27 per cent of the gross receipts against Rs. 22,37,319 or 57·08 per cent in the previous year. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 15,80,244 against Rs. 16,80,450 in 1913-14, thus giving a return of 6·12 per cent on the capital outlay as against 6·52 per cent in the previous year.

Expenditure and general results.

347. The capital outlay during the year, on the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, was Rs. 22,033 and the total outlay up to the end of June 1915 was Rs. 2,57,99,489. Deducting the one-twentieth share of the surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net amount credited to the State during the year was Rs. 15,05,296 against Rs. 16,00,045 in the previous year. Again deducting from the above sum the guaranteed interest of Rs. 10,96,020 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801, the net profit to the State was Rs. 4,09,276 which represents a return of 4·3 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State on open lines, *viz.*, Rs. 94,16,688.

Capital outlay during the year on lines under construction and surveys.

348. The amount of capital expenditure incurred on surveys and railway construction during the year was Rs. 50,89,870. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 38,22,938 was spent on State lines, Rs. 12,51,261 on aided and private lines guaranteed by the State and Rs. 15,671 on surveys.

Accidents.

349. During the year under report, there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 39 accidents to persons, 52 derailments and 242 other minor accidents.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1914-15).

Post and telegraph offices.

350. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the control of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph departments of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State at the beginning of the year under report was 398. During the year one new post office was established and one closed, so that the total number of post offices at the close of the year remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 398. Of these, 4 were head offices, 100 sub-offices and 294 branch offices. Of the 398 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 55, *viz.*, 4 head offices and 51 sub-offices. There were no offices devoted exclusively to telegraph work during the year under report.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1914-15).

NOTE.—The figures given in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1914-15 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

Cash balance.

351. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,01,08,057 against Rs 1,12,15,806 in 1913-14.

Demand.

352. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1914 amounted to Rs. 27,81,769 against Rs. 17,87,400 on the 1st July 1913. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,70,20,114 against Rs. 3,11,82,753 in 1913-14. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,98,01,883. Deducting the amount of Rs. 1,00,898 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 2,97,00,985 against Rs. 3,29,17,991 in 1913-14.

Collection.

353. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,68,00,482 against Rs. 3,01,36,222 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,85,28,609 against Rs. 4,28,80,348 in 1913-14.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

354. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 29,00,503 against Rs. 27,81,769 in 1913-14.

Variations under receipts.

355. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :—

Land Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 3,54,727. The decrease as compared with last year's collections was due to unfavourable seasonal conditions in a few localities of the State.

Mining Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 19,194. This revenue entirely depends on the output of gold in the Kolar Gold Mines. The variation is small and calls for no remark.

Forest Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 11,31,000. The decrease is entirely due to the sandal sales during the year not having been successful owing to the dislocation of the market, consequent on the Great European War. The fall under sandalwood was to some extent counterbalanced by increased realisations from timber owing to the supply of sleepers to the State Railway Construction department. The absence of any sale of elephants during 1914-15 as in the previous year accounts for the fall under Miscellaneous.

Excise Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 3,10,631. The increase over the previous year's figure is under all the items of this revenue except Miscellaneous, but most of it is contributed by country spirit license fee including toddy. This was mainly due to the enhancement in the rate of duty on arrack, and keen competition amongst bidders for licenses for both arrack aud toddy shops.

Miscellaneous other Receipts.—Decrease, Rs. 36,115. The decrease is under all the items comprised under this head except Stationery and Press receipts and Educational receipts. The increase in the number of pupils paying fees explains the rise under Educational receipts. A fall in the realisations from sale proceeds of cast horses and ponies, from sale of foals in the Kunigal Farm and from sale of Amrut Mahal bulls, account for the decreases under Army receipts and other departmental receipts.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Decrease, Rs. 20,38,109. The large decrease under this head was principally under Surplus Revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract as the balance paid to the Mysore Government

during 1914-15 amounted only to Rs. 9,22,940 against 30 lakhs paid in the previous year.

The other items under this group contributed to an increase in receipts to the extent of Rs. 38,951. This was the result of a rise in the receipts under all heads except sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., which showed a decrease of Rs. 32,907 mainly owing to a fall in Public Works receipts. The noticeable increase was under Interest as a result of the arrangements made before the outbreak of the war to obtain a favourable rate of interest on all available surplus cash.

Commercial Services (Net).—Decrease, Rs. 91,762. Under Railways there was a fall in revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,56,731 owing to the dislocation of trade on account of the Great European War. This decrease was to some extent counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 64,969 under Cauvery Power Scheme which is the result of some small excess in the receipts and also a small decrease in the revenue expenditure.

Expenditure.

356. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 3,67,54,956 against Rs. 2,60,99,811 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 4,14,10,127 against Rs. 4,39,88,097 in the previous year. They were more than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 28,81,518.

Variations under expenditure.

357. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below :—

Revenue collection charges.—Decrease, Rs. 1,08,721. The variation is mainly in the remuneration paid to Shanbhogs and Patels and is due to the absence of any large payments of arrears in 1914-15 as in the previous year.

Administration.—Increase, Rs. 51,59,391. The large increase of expenditure under this head is explained by the payment of His Highness' contribution of a sum of 50 lakhs of rupees to the War Fund. This expenditure is recorded in the accounts as Military expenditure and is included under the head Army. Leaving this transaction out of account, the increase under this group will only be Rs. 1,59,391 and this is contributed by all the items except Civil List, General Administration, Jails, Survey and Settlement department and Army.

The scales of pay of the staff of the Accounts department, and the Taluk and District offices and in the Police department were revised at some extra cost and this mainly explains the increases in these departments. The appointment as Chief Judge of a retired British Indian officer on a higher rate of salary and the revision of the scale of the process serving establishment led to the increased expenditure under Law and Justice. The establishment of saw mills and the entertainment of additional establishment for supply of sleepers to the Railway Construction department brought on the excess expenditure under Forests. There was some increase under Scientific and other Minor departments chiefly on account of the special outlay on the improvements to the Cubbon Park and the Lal-Bagh and also the increased cost of the establishment of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The noticeable decrease under General Administration is mainly due to the absence of any special expenditure on the reception and entertainment of guests as in the previous year.

Public Instruction.—Increase, Rs. 1,97,153. The increase in the year's expenditure as compared with that in the previous year was due to the opening of public libraries, development of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, re-organization of Industrial Schools, the elevation of the Mysore Normal School into a Teachers' College and the opening of some District Normal Schools. Grants were also given for the construction of new village school buildings and the opening of new schools for encouraging home education and for opening and maintaining English classes in rural areas.

Medical Charges.—Increase, Rs. 35,317. The rise under this head is mainly due to the larger outlay on the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

Commercial Services.—Capital outlay. Increase, Rs. 37,34,878. The rapid progress in the State Railway construction work principally accounts for this increase. All the rolling stock required for the Mysore-Arsikere line was secured during the year and the work of laying out this line was also pushed through as vigorously as possible.

The IV installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme was also completed during the year and this accounts for the increase under Cauvery Power Scheme charges.

Public Works.—Increase, Rs. 12,00,079. The increase is entirely under original works and is on account of the larger expenditure on the Cauvery reservoir and allied works.

Pensions.—Increase, Rs. 32,961. The rise is on account of the general increase in pensionary charges.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 3,94,578. During the year under report a contribution of rupees two lakhs was paid by His Highness the Maharaja to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Large grants were made to municipalities for special improvements and to Local Funds for village improvements and for sinking water wells in villages. The grant to the Mysore City Improvement Fund was also enhanced. Owing to the re-organisation of the Agricultural department and the initial outlay sanctioned for special works in that department, the Agricultural charges were more as compared with those in the previous year.

358. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 72,26,539, of which Rs. 57,61,299 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 10,14,590 in the Bank of Madras and Rs. 4,50,650 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London. Cash balance.

359. The total investments at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 2,65,76,000, out of which the nominal value of the Government of India securities was Rs. 2,11,43,500. Invested surplus.

360. The main items of indebtedness were:— Indebtedness.

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 Lakhs of Rupees.*—As no amount was paid during the year towards the liquidation of this loan, the balance which remained unclaimed at the close of the year was the same as at the beginning, *viz.*, Rs. 33,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £. 1,200,000 Sterling.*—The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1914 to Rs. 86,82,150. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 3,18,410. The amount at the credit of the Fund on 31st March 1915 was Rs. 90,00,560, of which a sum of Rs. 89,87,300 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1914 was Rs. 76,95,043 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1914-15, withdrawn and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively Rs. 31,47,560; Rs. 3,266; Rs. 2,11,078; Rs. 41,93,286; and Rs. 5,028. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 68,58,633.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of Rupees 20 Lakhs.*—To the credit of the Sinking Fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1915, a sum of Rs. 12,00,000.

II. Excise (1914-15).

361. The following were the chief administrative measures in the Excise department during the year under report:— Administrative measures.

(1) The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 10 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st July 1914.

(2) The still-head duty on arrack of 25° under-proof was raised from Rs. 4-12-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per gallon with effect from 1st July 1914.

(3) Two Excise Assistant Commissioners were deputed for distillery training to Madras.

(4) The Detective department whose term expired at the end of December 1914 was ordered to be continued till the end of June 1915.

Distillery.

362. The contract distillery system continued to be in force and worked satisfactorily during the year. Only minor repairs were carried out to the distillery buildings.

Manufacture and stock.

363. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year amounted to 480,982 gallons. Inclusive of the opening balance of 18,062 gallons and 30 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 499,044 gallons and 30 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the distillery inclusive of the issues to Coorg and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to 475,259 gallons and 4 drams. The wastage amounted to 1,834 gallons and 8 drams and the quantity taken up for methylation was 1,085 gallons and 13 drams, leaving a closing balance of 20,866 gallons and 5 drams. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 66,724 gallons and 31 drams of ordinary spirit, 116 gallons of rectified spirit and 1,520 gallons of rum against 93,573 gallons and 24 drams, 92 gallons and 1,232 gallons respectively in the previous year. The issue to Coorg for 9 months ending with 31st March 1915 amounted to 12,736 gallons and 40 drams.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

364. The number of bonded depots in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69. The number of arrack shops was 749 against 752 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of shops is being pushed on steadily though slowly during the past 12 years, the number of shops which in 1902-03 was 924 being reduced to 749 in 1914-15.

Consumption of arrack.

365. The consumption of arrack amounted to 377,163 gallons and 50 drams against 466,107 gallons and 17 drams in the previous year, showing a decrease of about 19·08 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

366. The incidence of consumption of arrack in the State as a whole was 3·37 drams per head of population as against 4·16 drams in the previous year. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields, the incidence per head of population was 39·1, 18·4, and 54·4 drams respectively against 50·6, 22·3 and 55·5 drams in the previous year.

Foreign liquor.

367. The number of foreign liquor shops was 27 against 29 in the previous year and the number of licenses issued was 44 as against 66. The consumption of foreign liquor decreased from 38,916 gallons and 32 drams in 1913-14 to 33,062 gallons and 24 drams.

Date toddy.

368. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,524 as against 2,548 in 1913-14. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy to these shops was 450,106 date and 8,587 cocoanut trees as against 444,638 date and 6,679 cocoanut trees in the previous year and outside the State, *i.e.*, in British territory, 11,126 date and 1,662 cocoanut trees as against 11,589 date and 1,675 cocoanut trees in the year 1913-14. The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 60·2 as against 61·0 in the previous year.

Bagani toddy.

369. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 639 as against 695 in the previous year. The number of bagani trees tapped during the year was 17,938 against 19,443 in 1913-14, showing a decrease of 1,505 trees.

Country malt liquors—Beer.

370. As in the previous year there were two beer taverns in the Kolar Gold Fields area, one being exclusively for the sale of English draught beer and the other for the sale of country beer. The consumption of country beer rose from 17,473 gallons in 1913-14 to 29,043 gallons and 41 drams during the year under report.

Akkibhoja.

371. The number of akkibhoja shops remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35.

Intoxicating drugs—Ganja.

372. The number of ganja shops licensed during the year was 255 as against 254 in the previous year. The quantity consumed was 9,366 seers against 9,598 seers in the preceding year.

373. The opium required for consumption in the State was as usual obtained from the Madras Storehouse. The number of shops licensed during the year was 111 against 113 in 1913-14 and the quantity consumed was 1,160 seers and 60 tolas as against 1,137 seers and 40 tolas in the previous year. Opium.

374. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,385 against 4,441 in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·82 villages and every 1,301 persons against one shop for every 3·77 villages and every 1,285 persons in the previous year. Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

375. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and tree rent on Government trees as well as arrears of the previous years, amounted to Rs. 59,89,032 against Rs. 56,62,030 in the previous year. Inclusive of a sum of Rs. 30,107 being the gain of the sale proceeds of opium and of Rs. 4,033 being the proportionate share of the Central Distillery establishment charges recovered from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the gross demand for the year was Rs. 60,23,172. A sum of Rs. 9,925 was remitted during the year against Rs. 2,075 in 1913-14 and the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 58,43,496, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,69,751. The percentage of collection was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 97·2. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess, the tree rent credited to other departments and the amount paid to inamdars on account of toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 55,06,297 as against Rs. 52,04,308 in the previous year. Financial results.

376. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 1-0-4 as against Re. 0-15-6 in 1913-14. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-7-4, Re. 0-8-2, Re. 0-0-6·04 and Re. 0-0-1·8 respectively as against Re. 0-7-7, Re. 0-7-3, Re. 0-0-5 and Re. 0-0-1·7 respectively in the previous year. Incidence of excise revenue.

377. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 3,48,735 as against Rs. 3,39,246 in the previous year or 5·9 per cent of the total gross receipts against 6·1 per cent in the previous year. Expenditure.

378. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 51,57,562 against Rs. 48,65,062 in the previous year. Surplus.

379. The expenditure on account of secret service and rewards amounted to Rs. 369 as against Rs. 544 in 1913-14 and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 3,960 against Rs. 3,333 in the previous year. During the year 2,990 cases involving 3,882 persons were reported as against 2,645 cases involving 3,226 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences were in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, 3,343 cases involving 4,423 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Protective and preventive measures.

The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases	Persons
Warned	778	984
Fined or compounded by departmental officers ...	1,547	1,972
Dealt with by Magistrates	404	539
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	131	214
Total ...	2,860	3,709

At the close of the year 424 cases involving 614 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 59 cases involving 100 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1914-15).

General. 380. During the year under report, the establishments of the offices of the Superintendent of Stamps and the Stamp Manufactory were revised.

Stock. 381. Out of the balance of stamps representing the value of Rs. 21,96,014 at the close of the year 1913-14, old stamps to the value of Rs. 12,53,191 having been superseded by the new ones, the face value of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,42,823 and stamps of the value of Rs. 17,42,428 were received from the Stamp Manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 26,85,251. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 11,96,838 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 63,559 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock at the close of the year was Rs. 14,24,857.

Stamp revenue 382. The total amount of revenue realised from stamps was Rs. 10,82,075 against Rs. 10,66,357 in the previous year. Court fee, general, receipt and copy stamps mainly contributed to the increase.

Expenditure. 383. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 59,820 as against Rs. 57,406 in 1913-14. The small increase was due to the increased expenditure under the head " refunds."

Inspection. 384. All offices in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts and almost all offices in the Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, and Bangalore districts were inspected during the year under report by the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps.

IV. State Life Insurance (1914-15).

Proposals. 385. There were 1,623 proposals during the year as against 1,220 in the previous year. Of these, 1,278 were accepted, 530 being for first insurance and 748 for further insurance. One hundred and twenty-eight were rejected, 63 temporarily on medical grounds and 65 finally on medical and other grounds; and 217 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued. 386. Of the 1,278 policies issued, 3 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,275 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 7,87,909 on a monthly premium of Rs. 3,058.

Claims during the year. 387. During the year, 98 policies held by 44 persons assuring a bonus of Rs. 49,781 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 22 persons holding 39 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 23,738 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 4,281; and 89 persons holding 154 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 85,334 died during the year. Of these last, 10 died of plague, 25 of fever, 9 of lung complaints, 4 of heart disease, 9 of diseases of the digestive organs, 3 of cholera, 3 of nervous affections and 26 of other causes.

Income and expenditure. 388. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1914 was Rs. 29,45,370. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 4,48,317, of which a sum of Rs. 3,41,807 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 1,06,510 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,25,241, of which a sum of Rs. 1,15,728 was spent in the payment of bonuses, etc., and Rs. 9,513 on account of establishment and contingencies. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 32,68,446. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of the management to the total income were 27·93 and 2·13 as against 33·64 and 2·55 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 36·86 per cent of the total liability as against 35·8 per cent in 1913-14.

Working of the Scheme since commencement. 389. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme, that is, 1891, up to the end of the year under report was 20,242, of which 10,607 were of first and 9,635 of further insurance, and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 1,05,37,150, to which Rs. 5,67,220 were added as Reversionary Bonuses to all policies in

force on 30th June 1912, bringing the total to Rs. 1,11,04,370. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 16,814 assuring a total bonus of Rs. 85,60,154 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 30,004. Of the remaining 3,428 policies, 2,699 involving a net bonus of Rs. 16,35,565 were completely discharged and claims on 280 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,12,846 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and sixty-five policies were not realising premia under the rules and 184 were incomplete, at the end of the year 1914-15. Of the 2,699 policies that were completely discharged, 1,578 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 8,38,199 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 640 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 5,06,098 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 152 assuring a bonus of Rs. 91,772 by cancellation, 284 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,82,827 by surrender and 36 assuring a bonus of Rs. 13,434 by forfeiture. Nine policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonus payable.

General.

390. There was no admission to the Family Pension Branch during the year.

V. Government Savings Banks (1914-15).

Number of accounts.

391. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1914 was 14,866. During the year under report, 1,866 new accounts were opened, 227 dead accounts were revived and 2,603 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There thus remained at the close of the year 14,356 accounts or 510 less than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 530 with a balance of Rs. 3,03,697 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,362 with a balance of Rs. 3,10,831 were security deposits, 2,089 with Rs. 12,99,282 were deposits on behalf of minors and the remaining 10,375 accounts with a balance of Rs. 49,44,823 were deposits by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 13,909 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 64,081.

Classification of depositors.

392. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 42, 5, 4, 5, 1 and 43, respectively, as against 40, 6, 4, 5, 1 and 44 in the previous year.

Deposits.

393. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 76,95,043. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 31,47,560 as against Rs. 34,20,404 in the year previous, the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 3,266 and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,11,078. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 41,93,286 as against Rs. 36,24,706 in the previous year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1914-15 was Rs. 5,028. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 68,58,633. The amount of deposits was less than that of withdrawals by Rs. 10,45,726.

Private accounts.

394. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 12,464 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 62,44,105, which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 501 on each account against Rs. 542 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

395. The deposit of Rs. 62,44,105 held by depositors on their private account on the 30th June 1915 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-1-6 per head of population against Rs. 1-3-8 on 30th June 1914.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1914.)

Births.

396. The total number of births registered during the year was 115,866 against 108,055 in 1913, the birth rate being 20·30 per one thousand of population against 18·94 in the previous year, and against 18·70, the mean ratio for the past 5 years. Of the number of births, 59,441 were boys and 56,425 were girls.

Deaths.

397. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 106,482 or 18·66 per thousand of population, compared with 103,087 or 18·07 per thousand of population in 1913. The average death-rate of the previous 5 years was 18·86. The number of deaths among men was 54,679 and among women 51,803. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 18·9 among men and 18·35 among women. The largest number of deaths was in January 1914 and the smallest in May and June 1914. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year and between 1 and 5 years of age and also among old persons of 60 years and upwards in age.

The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in all the districts except Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. A special agency, the Malnad Improvement Committee, has been appointed to investigate the causes for this, and carry out suitable remedial measures.

Towns returned a higher birth-rate as well as death-rate than rural circles, obviously pointing to a more satisfactory registration of vital statistics in urban as compared with rural areas. The subject of improving the registration of vital statistics engaged the attention of a Committee appointed for the purpose, and recently orders have been passed on the recommendations of the Committee. A bill will shortly be introduced making registration compulsory.

Causes of death.

398. The number of deaths from several causes registered in the State during 1914 as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1913	*1914*
Cholera	8,062	849
Small-pox	8,722	13,654
Plague	3,495	4,613
Fevers	37,137	39,741
Bowel-complaints	5,016	4,515
Respiratory diseases	2,401	2,787
Injuries	1,769	1,476
All other causes	36,485	38,847
Total ...	103,087	106,482

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1914.)

General.

399. The main features of the year's work were the formulation of a scheme for the improvement and protection of rural water-supply, the definition of the powers and duties of the Central Sanitary Board, the introduction of the Village Sanitation Regulation into 350 more villages, the compilation of a hand-book on preventible diseases in Kannada, the provision for the training of village officers in the rudiments of sanitation and

hygiene, the medical inspection of schools, and the inauguration of measures needed for the improvement of the malnad. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner attended the All-India Sanitary Conference held at Lucknow, and has submitted a report embodying several suggestions of immediate practical applicability to conditions in Mysore some of which have been recommended to District and Sanitary Boards and Municipal Councils for adoption.

Rural sanitation including water-supply.

400. Under the scheme of rural water-supply, Government have decided to make a special grant of Rs. 1 lakh for three years, a like sum being provided from the Village Improvement and District Funds, and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs being expected from the villagers in the shape of contribution. It is expected that with such substantial assistance every village in the State will be provided with a good drinking water well in the course of 3 or 4 years.

The Village Sanitation Regulation is now in force in 9,933 out of 10,850 villages in the State containing 25 or more houses. It is understood that the constitution of Village Improvement Committees has resulted in impressing on the villagers the need for local initiative in matters pertaining to village sanitation.

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

401. A Committee consisting of 12 official and non-official members has been formed for each of the malnad districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan for dealing with questions connected with the improvement of the malnad, and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is being annually provided for the purpose.

The Committees are assisted by two executive officers of the rank of Assistant Commissioners, one for the Shimoga and the other for the Kadur and Hassan districts. The Committees commenced work about the beginning of the year (1914-15) and during the course of the year attended to the following practical measures:—(1) clearance of rank vegetation; (2) sinking of wells for the supply of good drinking water; (3) improvement of drainage; (4) free distribution of quinine; (5) increased medical aid; (6) extension of existing villages and shifting of insanitary village sites to healthy places and (7) spread of knowledge on sanitation and hygiene.

The Committees have also submitted recommendations in respect of a number of other measures with regard to some of which, such as the establishment of itinerant and semi-itinerant dispensaries, grant of building materials, etc., Government have already passed orders, while others such as the increase in the number of maternities, granting loans for sanitary improvements, etc., are still under consideration.

Inspection.

402. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected 28 towns in several districts and the District Sanitary officers also inspected a fairly large number of towns and villages.

Sanitary works and outlay.

403. During the year, the Sanitary Board examined several big schemes connected with the improvement of certain parts of the Mysore city. The sanitary works carried out by the District Boards and Municipalities consisted of construction and repair of wells, improvement of drains, removal of congestion and the like and the amount spent by them on these works was Rs. 36,253. A sum of Rs. 3,68,049 was also spent by the Public Works department in carrying out works of a sanitary nature. The sanitary works carried out by the Malnad Improvement Committee have already been mentioned.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1914.)

Staff.

404. The strength of the vaccination staff consisted of four District Sanitary Assistants and three Deputy Inspectors and 117 vaccinators. Two additional vaccinators were temporarily employed during the year under report.

Operations.

405. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 137,735 against 108,632 in the previous year. The district staff of vacci-

nators performed 71·77 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 12·97 per cent, and the medical subordinates at the dispensaries, including the staff of the Vaccine Institute, 15·26 per cent. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 126,511 against 99,577 and revaccination 11,224 against 9,055 in the previous year.

The numbers of successful cases under primary vaccination and revaccination in which the results were known, were 117,993 and 4,459, respectively, against 91,835 and 5,230 in 1913. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 21·44 against 17·01 in the previous year.

Inspection.

406. During the year, the District Sanitary Officers examined 6,997 persons. Of these, 4,624 or 66·08 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 1,205 or 17·22 per cent bore small-pox signs and 1,168 or 16·69 per cent were unprotected. The District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors examined 68,522 persons, of whom 27,254 or 39·77 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 22,956 or 33·50 per cent signs of small-pox and 18,312 or 26·73 per cent were unprotected. Similarly medical subordinates examined 59,241 persons. Of these, 33,699 or 56·88 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 13,320 or 22·48 per cent signs of small-pox and 12,222 or 20·63 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

407. During the year, there were 13,654 deaths from small-pox against 8,722 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 2·39 as against 1·53 in 1913.

Expenditure.

408. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 24,233 against Rs. 23,031 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-3-8 as compared with Re. 0-4-5 in 1913.

General.

409. During the year compulsory vaccination was newly introduced into five municipal towns. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of vaccinators and medical subordinates in 20 places. Endeavours are being made to carry out a preliminary survey of unprotected children to constitute a proper basis for a systematic and efficient programme of vaccination work.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1914.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

410. During the year 695 calves were purchased, in addition to four calves which remained in the Institute at the commencement of the year, thus making a total of 699 calves. Of these, 684 calves were inoculated, four died and 11 remained unvaccinated at the close of the year. Of the 684 calves inoculated, 202 were rejected on account of the unhealthy condition of vesicles, two calves died during the development period and the remaining 480 calves yielded vaccine enough for 240,104 cases. Thus each calf yielded vaccine enough for 500·21 cases against 440·77 in the previous year. The vaccine stock was maintained in an efficient condition by transfer from calf to calf. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, quantities sufficient for 141,967, 1,450 and 31,523 cases were issued to vaccinators, sanitary officers and medical officers, respectively. The quantity supplied to stations outside the Mysore State was 50,559 units. There has been a marked increase in the quantity supplied to every district.

Receipts and expenditure.

411. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 4,774 against Rs. 3,844 in 1913. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 10,061 against Rs. 8,372 in the previous year.

General.

412. During the year 29 candidates were trained as vaccinators against 11 in the previous year. Of these, six were stipendiary pupils deputed for training by the Malnad Improvement Committee and 23 were private students. Of the latter, eight secured the posts of vaccinators in

the State. The most noticeable feature of the year's record of work is the marked increase in the quantity of vaccine prepared and issued from the Institute.

The Institute which was located in the compound of the Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore, was transferred to the Lal-Bagh Lodge where new stables for calves are being built and other changes effected to meet the special requirements of the Institute.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1914.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

413. The number of medical institutions working at the beginning of the year was 155. One female dispensary at Champion Reefs was closed, and a Maternity and Hospital at Robertsonpet and 5 dispensaries at other places in the State were newly opened during the year, bringing the total number of hospitals and dispensaries working at the end of the year to 160 against 155 on the 31st December 1913. Their classification is as follows:—

20 State Public, including 7 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
118 Local Fund.
4 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
8 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

414. The number of beds for men and women in the 135 State public, Local Fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding seven special hospitals) were 411 and 407 against 410 and 396, respectively, in the previous year.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

415. The number of patients treated in the special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, during the year was 100 against 83 in the previous year. The income from, and the expenditure on account of, these wards amounted to Rs. 2,906 and Rs. 565 against Rs. 3,268 and Rs. 564, respectively, in 1913.

Number of patients treated.

416. The number of in-patients treated in the 135 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 10,855 against 10,794 in the previous year and that of the out-patients was 1,404,668 against 1,332,346 in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year:—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	5,634	242·80	610,367	3,349·24	616,001	3,592·04
Women ...	3,930	156·21	291,687	1,704·62	295,617	1,860·83
Children ...	1,291	45·55	502,614	2,755·83	503,905	2,801·38
Total ...	10,855	444·56	1,404,668	7,809·69	1,415,523	8,254·25

Nationality of patients.

417. The nationality of patients treated was as follows:—

	1913	*1914*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,672	13,462
Hindus	991,992	1,054,378
Mahomedans	286,898	300,376
Other classes	50,578	47,307

Diseases treated.

418. The number of admissions under the most common diseases is shown below:—

	1913	1914
Malarial fevers	218,467	222,569
Injuries	107,712	109,388
Diseases of the eye	141,232	162,774
Diseases of the respiratory system	101,039	111,830
Rheumatic affections	47,861	51,980
Dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	268,307	287,606
Diseases of the nervous system	33,611	35,858

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated was 2,422 against 1,847 in 1913.

Surgical operations.

419. Surgical operations were performed on 42,442 patients, including the 56 who remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 41,424 were cured, 845 relieved, 22 discharged otherwise, 107 died and 44 remained at the close of the year. Of the 42,386 principal operations performed during the year, 2,066 were major and 40,320 minor. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 916 against 866 in the previous year.

Disposal of in-patients.

420. Out of 10,855 in-patients treated, 5,921 were cured. 2,312 relieved, 1,721 were discharged otherwise, 809 died and 92 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Expenditure.

421. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the seven special hospitals) and of the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,48,437 against Rs. 4,38,365 in the previous year.

Midwives.

422. The number of midwives on duty during the year was 120 against 112 in 1913. They attended to 8,439 cases against 7,944 in the previous year. Each midwife attended on an average to 70 cases as in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended by them was 0·45 against 0·39 in 1913.

State non-public and railway dispensaries.

423. The total number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public and 8 Railway dispensaries was 106,615 against 86,042 and the number of operations performed in them was 3,194 against 1,661 in 1913. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 80 for men and 23 for women.

Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

424. The number of patients treated in the several Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries was 314,391 against 276,376 in the previous year. Of the total number treated, 269,936 were cured, 39,320 relieved, 425 died and 4,710 were under treatment at the close of the year.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1914.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

425. On the 1st January 1914 there were 200 lunatics in the Asylum and during the year there were 115 admissions, bringing the total number of patients treated to 315. The number of persons discharged was 73, of whom 44 were cured, 25 relieved, one not improved, 2 were otherwise discharged and one absconded. Of the rest, 29 died and 213 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Age, sex and nationality of patients.

426. The majority of admissions, *viz.*, 78, was as usual, of patients aged between 20 and 40 years, 21 persons were between 40 and 60 years, 7 were under 20 years and 9 were above 60 years. Of the total admissions during the year, 89 were men and 26 were women; and 76 were Hindus, 20 Mahomedans and 19 Christians.

427. Out of the 115 cases admitted, the causes of insanity were ascertained in 84 cases. In 50 cases there was predisposition and 34 cases were due to exciting causes. Causes of insanity.

428. On the first day of January 1914, there were 26 criminal lunatics and 7 men were admitted during the year, making a total of 33 (29 men and 4 women). There were 2 discharges and 4 deaths, leaving 27 at the close of the year. The daily average strength of lunatics was 27·72 against 26·11 in 1913. Criminal lunatics.

429. At the beginning of the year 1914, there were 43 patients and 28 lunatics were admitted during the year, making a total of 71 (40 men and 31 women). Of these, 17 were discharged and 5 died. There were thus 49 patients at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

430. As usual, special care was taken of the weak and the emaciated and the excited persons were given open air rest and treatment combined with tub baths and sleeping draughts. The number of inmates treated for diseases other than insanity was 146 giving a daily average of 8·96. Health of the lunatics.

431. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour was 66·45 against 72·82. The net profit from the lunatic labour was Rs. 118 against Rs. 255 in 1913. Employment of lunatics.

432. At the beginning of the year, there were 8 patients and 15 were admitted during the year, making a total of 23 (15 men and 8 women). Of these, 11 were discharged and 2 died, leaving 10 patients (7 men and 3 women) at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,371 was received from private patients on account of maintenance charges. Private patients

433. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 28,343 against Rs. 25,303, the increase being chiefly under establishment and diets. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of Civil and Military Station was Rs. 6,528 against Rs. 5,761. Deducting receipts from various sources the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 18,015 against Rs. 17,730 in 1913. Cost.

434. Every attempt was made to keep the inmates cheerful and happy by periodical treats and gramophone entertainments, distribution of sweets and flowers on festival days, and daily distribution of *pan supari*, snuff and tobacco to those accustomed to their use. General.

The quarters for the matron and additional cells for female insanes were approaching completion.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

435. At the beginning of the year there were 34 patients and 34 were newly admitted during the year, making a total of 68 (55 men and 13 women). Of these, 15 were discharged and 7 died, leaving 46 inmates at the close of the year. The daily average of the strength of the Asylum was 29·35 against 24·76 in 1913. Strength of Asylum.

436. The usual treatment by chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was followed during the year. Treatment.

437. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 4,277 against Rs. 3,273 in 1913. Cost.

438. Four patients were admitted during the year and a sum of Rs. 152 was claimed on account of the maintenance of these patients. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

439. Among the patients, those who were fit for manual labour were employed in some useful occupations. Several public spirited citizens offered free gifts of books and periodicals to the Asylum. General.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

440. The number of patients treated during the year was 954 against 763 in the previous year. Of these, 685 were labour cases and the remaining In-patients.

cases related to diseases peculiar to women. Of the 954 patients, 927 were discharged cured, 12 relieved, one was discharged otherwise and 14 died. The daily average number of patients treated was 21·25 against 16·21 in 1913.

Out-patients.

441. The total number of out-patients treated was 15,329 against 14,945 in 1913, the daily average being 91·92 against 96·87 in 1913.

Nationality of patients.

442. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	83	972	1,055
Mahomedans	65	2,928	2,993
Hindus	800	11,422	12,222
Other classes	6	7	13
Total ...	954	15,329	16,283

Surgical operations.

443. Surgical operations both major and minor were performed on 1,306 patients, of whom 740 were cured, 562 were relieved and 4 died.

Cost.

444. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 14,301 against Rs. 13,638 in the previous year.

Training of midwives.

445. During the year 8 pupil midwives passed out and one was under training.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients.

446. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 493 against 573 in the previous year. Of these, 371 were discharged cured, 73 relieved, 13 discharged otherwise and 23 died, leaving 13 at the end of the year. The daily average number of patients treated was 14·89 against 17·48 in 1913.

Out-patients.

447. The number of out-patients treated was 10,339 against 11,466 in the previous year. The daily average number of patients treated was 90·14 against 102·65 in the previous year.

Nationality of patients.

448. The numbers of in- and out-patients treated according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	13	138	151
Mahomedans	112	2,781	2,893
Hindus	357	7,345	7,702
Other classes	11	75	86
Total ...	493	10,339	10,832

Surgical operations.

449. Surgical operations were performed on 869 patients, of whom 800 were cured, 62 relieved, 2 discharged otherwise, 4 died and one remained at the close of the year.

Cost.

450. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 10,423 against Rs. 9,540 in the previous year.

Training of midwives.

451. During the year, 3 pupil midwives passed out and 4 were under training.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients.

452. The total number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 785 against 449 in 1913. Of these, 1 was treated for cholera, 159 were treated for plague, 77 for small-pox and 548 for other diseases.

Cost.

453. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 8,143 against Rs. 5,690 in 1913.

General.

454. There are reasons to believe that the popular prejudice against resorting to Epidemic Diseases Hospital is wearing away.

(6) THE MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

455. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,682 against 1,473 in the previous year. Of these, 966 were cured, 516 relieved,

83 discharged otherwise, 1 died and in the case of 39 patients the treatment was unsuccessful and 77 patients remained in the hospital at the close of the year.

456. The number of out-patients treated was 14,720 against 14,338 in the previous year. Out-patients.

457. The daily average of both in- and out-patients was 133·08 men, 77·91 women and 70·83 children, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 177·74, 68·35 and 64·81 respectively Daily average.

458. Of the 16,402 in- and out-patients treated, 8,261 were men, 4,166, women and 3,975, children. Classified according to nationality, 618 were Europeans and Eurasians, 13,392 were Hindus, 2,066 were Mahomedans and 326 belonged to other classes. Sex and nationality of patients.

459. Of 1,682 in-patients, 184 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 838 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 182 for diseases of cornea, 203 for diseases of iris, 95 for glaucoma and the remaining 180 for other diseases of the eye. Of the 14,720 out-patients, 7,947 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,447 for diseases of cornea, 1,621 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 1,112 for errors of refraction, 587 for diseases of the eyelids, 494 for diseases of iris, 198 for tumours and the remaining 1,314 for other diseases of the eye. Diseases treated.

460. Surgical operations were performed on 1,676 patients including those who remained at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,333 were cured, 270 relieved, 42 discharged otherwise, 1 died and 30 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

461. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 26,072 against Rs. 33,974 in 1913. Cost.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1914.)

462. The number of articles received for examination was 416 relating to 132 cases, 60 being cases of suspected human poisoning, 11 of abortion, 4 of cattle poisoning, 46 of blood and seminal stains, and 11 being miscellaneous cases. In 74 or 56·06 per cent of the cases sent up, poison etc., was detected. Toxicological analysis.

463. Two hundred and fifty-two articles of various kinds were received for chemical analysis. Of these, 70 were samples of water, 113 urine, 30 intoxicating liquors and drugs, 23 articles of food, 5 alum, 3 aniline colours and 8 miscellaneous articles. Chemical analysis.

464. The number of articles received for bacteriological analysis was 2,905. Of these, 1,631 were samples of water, 1,091 of blood, and 183 miscellaneous articles. Bacteriological analysis.

The examination of some of the blood samples was undertaken with a view to find out the cause for some of the undiagnosed fevers prevalent in Bangalore. It is now established that some of these are due to the *Bacillus paratyphosus B* and *Bacillus Columbense*. Further researches are required to ascertain if Malta fever is prevalent in the Mysore State.

VIII. Plague Administration (1914-15).

465. The recorded attacks and deaths during the year numbered 7,021 and 4,789 against 4,788 and 3,322 respectively in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,233 in the number of attacks and 1,467 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality was 0·84 per mille against 0·58 in the previous year. The highest numbers of attacks and deaths in a month were 1,320 and 857 respectively in September 1914 and the lowest numbers 84 and 52 respectively in May 1915. The Mysore district including Mysore city suffered most with 2,083 attacks and 1,484 deaths and the Hassan district least with 186 attacks and 121 deaths. The attacks and deaths in Plague attacks and deaths.

the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below :—

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	350	235
Mysore city	577	402
Bangalore district	1,058	742
Kolar district	805	627
Tumkur district	348	257
Mysore district	1,506	1,082
Hassan district	186	121
Shimoga district	650	393
Kadur district	505	283
Chitaldrug district	1,036	647
Total ...	7,021	4,789

Of the total number of deaths from plague, 2,569 or 53·64 per cent were among men and 2,220 or 46·36 per cent were among women. As in previous years the largest number of deaths (1,807) was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the smallest (308) among those above 60 years. The percentage of deaths to attacks was 66·54 among men and 70·25 among women as compared with 68·98 and 69·87 respectively in 1913-14.

Preventive measures.

466. The following were the preventive measures adopted during the year :—

Evacuation.—The usual facilities for evacuation were provided and arrangements were made for the supply of bamboos free to the poor and at cost price to others in places where hutting materials were not procurable. To prevent indiscriminate erection of sheds, the villagers were required to confine the sheds to sites which had been selected as suitable for the purpose.

Disinfection.—The disinfection of infected houses was carried out with kerosene oil emulsion and desiccation combined with fumigation by burning neem leaves. As usual, houses evacuated on account of plague were cleaned up and thoroughly lime-washed before re-occupation.

Inoculation.—During the year, 21,308 persons were inoculated as against 9,473 in the previous year. The largest number of inoculations was in the Bangalore district A whole-time inoculating officer was temporarily posted for each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Plague hospitals.

467. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague hospitals :—

Place	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore city	175	98	56·00
Mysore city	131	82	62·59
Kolar Gold Fields	206	55	26·69

Staff.

468. Special plague establishments continued to be maintained only in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields and in connection with the Frontier Plague Protection Scheme. Small establishments for temporary periods were entertained whenever necessary for attending on plague patients and for disinfecting houses.

Expenditure.

469. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 11,093 against Rs. 19,540 during the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1914-15).

Administrative measures and important educational events.

470. The important measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education are described below:—

(1) *Re-organisation of Colleges.*—Honours courses in Physics in the Central College and in History and Economics in the Maharaja's College were instituted and the necessary staff and equipment were provided. The Central College was affiliated in Group (iii)—History—of the Intermediate Course and the staffs of the two Colleges were strengthened in other ways.

(2) *Expansion and Improvement of Primary Education.*—Substantial progress was made under the new scheme for opening more village elementary schools with the aid of the people and 1,100 aided primary schools at a recurring maximum annual cost of Rs. 84,000 were started during the year, the monthly grant to each varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, exclusive of the contributions from the villagers, while 100 adult schools and 130 Government village elementary schools at a total annual cost of Rs. 42,800 were sanctioned at the end of the year. A special grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs was made for the construction of village school buildings. A sum of Rs. 5,162 was contributed by private individuals for village school buildings and 57 private buildings were given as gifts for new elementary schools.

(3) *Introduction of Compulsory Education.*—A considerable amount of preliminary work was done in connection with the introduction of compulsory education in 15 selected centres. Steps were taken to obtain lists of boys of the compulsory school-going age and Committees with Attendance Officers were appointed. Arrangements were made for the admission of 1,200 additional boys into the schools in those centres. Proposals for opening about 100 new schools and strengthening the staffs of existing ones were sanctioned in the latter part of the year and a few schools were started before the end of the year.

(4) *Practical Instruction.*—To supplement the training in manual occupations such as cardboard and paper folding which is being given in 48 centres, a scheme for the introduction of elementary industrial or vocational courses was sanctioned as part of the secondary school curriculum in 40 additional centres.

(5) *Itinerant Teachers.*—The experiment of employing itinerant teachers to visit groups of adjoining villages for imparting instruction is being tried in the taluks of Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur with useful results.

(6) *English Education in Rural Areas.*—An impetus was given to the study of English in rural areas by reducing the people's contribution from two-thirds to one-half.

(7) *Sloyd Classes.*—The number of wood sloyd centres increased from 9 to 10, the total number of pupils in all the classes being 1,207. The work in all the centres was satisfactory. There were 48 paper sloyd centres during the year where instruction in card-board work and paper folding was regularly given. The total number of boys trained in them was 4,693 as against 3,887 in the previous year. All the centres except six, where work was somewhat disturbed by plague, made good progress during the year.

(8) *Vacation Classes.*—Vacation classes were conducted in Bangalore and Mysore from the 15th April to 31st May 1915 and 116 teachers underwent training.

(9) *Medical Inspection of Schools.*—The total number of school children treated for various complaints during the year was 2,306 against 2,279 in the previous year.

(10) The pay and prospects of the officers of both the inspectoral and tutorial staff were improved at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 1,89,834.

(11) Fifty scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 each were sanctioned during the year for such pupils of village elementary schools as were desirous of continuing their studies in the IV and V classes of secondary schools and these scholarships were largely availed of.

(12) The benefits of the State Life Insurance Scheme were extended to the employees of aided schools other than teachers.

(13) To encourage physical education, eight more gymanastic teachers were appointed.

(14) A special committee was appointed to determine the lines on which Sanskrit education could be further developed in the State so as to conserve real scholarship and to attract deserving students to this branch of study.

(15) Orders were passed for the provision of two lakhs of rupees annually in the Public Works department budget for the construction of buildings for colleges and schools other than village schools in addition to the usual provision of Rs. 1½ lakhs in the education budget for village schools.

(16) A general scheme for the grant of foreign scholarships was sanctioned during the year and a special committee was appointed for the selection of candidates. The subjects that were selected for study during the first year were paper manufacture, banking, systems of education, organic chemistry, mechanical engineering and actuarial science. During the year, four Government scholarships, two Damodar Doss scholarships and five loan scholarships or eleven in all, were awarded and made tenable in England or America; and all of them except two loan scholarships were availed of. In addition to these, a special scholarship was awarded for the study of architecture in Bombay.

Number of schools and scholars.

471. Under the special impetus given to education by liberal provision of funds, the number of public institutions increased from 3,001 to 4,278 and the attendance of pupils from 158,334 to 191,172. The number of private institutions, which is always fluctuating, however, decreased from 2,133 to 1,859 and the attendance fell from 29,396 to 26,825. The total number of institutions both public and private was 6,137 with an attendance of 217,997 pupils as against 5,134 institutions with an attendance of 187,730 pupils in the previous year. The average daily attendance at public institutions was 138,487 or 75·7 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls against 108,939 or 78·6 per cent in 1913-14. There was one school to every 4·8 square miles of the area and to every 930 persons of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 41·7 and 8·9 respectively. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 25·5.

Proportion of scholars to population.

472. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 in 31 to 1 in 26, Bangalore showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 20 and Kadur the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 32. In the percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Tumkur took the first place, Bangalore came next in order and Kadur last. Bangalore showed the highest percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Tumkur coming next in order and Kadur last.

473. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1914-15 according to sex in the various kinds of institutions :— Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges	6	1	913	17
High Schools (English)	14	2	5,045	45
High Schools (Vernacular)	3	1	141	5
Middle Schools	240	83	31,662	9,957
Primary Schools	3,456	383	112,780	26,339
Training Institutions	5	2	264	42
Kindergarten Schools	2	...	29	6
Industrial Schools	24	3	1,235	121
Commercial Schools	4	...	347	14
Engineering Schools	2	...	198	...
Sanskrit Schools	43	...	1,847	92
Agricultural Schools	2	...	29	...
Schools for the deaf mutes and the blind ...	2	...	44	...
Total ...	3,803	475	154,534	36,638
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Advanced	5	...	51	...
Elementary	1,852	2	25,530	1,244
Total ...	1,857	2	25,581	1,244
Grand Total ...	5,660	477	180,115	37,882

474. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools, 560 were Europeans and Eurasians, 3,062 were Native Christians, 27,390 were Mahomedans, 181,641 were Hindus and the remaining 5,344 were Parsis and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 3·4 in the case of Hindus, 9·4 in the case of Mahomedans, 11·7 in the case of Native Christians, 10·7 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 4·1 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

Classified according to nationality, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 37,882, was made up of 304 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,200 Native Christians, 6,775 Mahomedans, 16 Parsis, 10,323 Brahmins, 310 Kshatriyas, 1,538 Vaisyas, 5,175 Lingayets, 390 Jains, 10,442 other high caste Hindus, 790 low caste Hindus and 619 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 1·11 in the case of Hindus, 4·8 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·6 in the case of Native Christians, 14·6 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 1·48 in the case of others.

475. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6, while the attendance thereat rose from 551 to 561. For Mahomedan boys there were 8 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,222 pupils, 47 Hindustani middle schools with 3,916 pupils of whom 18 were girls, and 285 Hindustani primary schools with 9,974 pupils, of whom 1,533 were girls. For Mahomedan girls there were 26 Hindustani middle schools with 1,864 pupils and 87 primary schools with 3,071 pupils. The number of schools for backward classes such as Holeyas, Madigas, Waddars and Korachars increased from 174 to 203, of which 119 were departmental, 72 were aided and 12 unaided schools. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 4,795 to 5,387, of whom 4,639 were boys and 748 girls. The number of schools for Lambanis remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 11, but their strength decreased from 323 to 306, of whom 25 were girls. Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

476. Of the 439 public institutions for collegiate, secondary and special education, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 4 Kannada high schools, 43 Sanskrit schools, 151 Anglo-Kannada middle schools, 3 English middle schools, 6 Anglo-Tamil middle schools, 8 Anglo-Hindustani middle schools, 73 Kannada middle schools, 73 Hindustani middle schools, 3 Telugu middle schools, 2 Tamil middle schools and 4 Panchama middle schools. The remaining 65 institutions were English colleges, high schools and schools for special education, where instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages. Of the 3,456 public primary schools for boys, 3,170 were Kannada schools, 285 Hindustani schools, and 1 a Mahratti school. Of the 383 primary schools for girls, 291 were teaching Kannada, 87 Hindustani, 4 Tamil and one Mahratti. Of the 1,859 private institutions, 5 taught Sanskrit, 1,852 a vernacular and 2 the Koran.

In the public schools, 20,827 pupils learnt English, 12 French, 10,234 a classical language, and 171,258 a vernacular language. Of the 26,825 pupils in private institutions, 113 learnt English, 139 a classical language and 26,573 a vernacular language.

Standard of education.

477. There were 3 English and 4 Oriental institutions for collegiate education, 20 high schools, 323 middle schools for secondary education and 3,839 public schools for primary education.

478. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15:—

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
Boys	2·22	2·10	11·45	9·98	3·69	3·27	13·20	12·49	69·44	72·16
Girls	0·24	0·14	3·33	1·71	2·13	2·31	9·15	9·80	85·15	86·04

Night schools.

479. The number of night schools intended chiefly for day labourers and artisans increased from 110 to 254, of which 142 were aided and 112 were unaided. Of the total number, 194 were Kannada schools, 34 Hindustani schools, 1 a Telugu school and 25 were Panchama schools.

Aided village indigenous schools.

480. The number of village indigenous schools which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules increased from 206 to 389 and their strength from 4,514 to 9,340, of whom 1,027 were girls. To obviate the hardships felt by the teachers and to ensure the stability of the schools, the payment of grants to these schools was made monthly instead of annually as was hitherto the case.

Training institutions.

481. There were 7 training institutions during the year, of which 5 were for training masters, *viz.*, the Training College comprising the Graduates' Training class in Mysore, and four district normal schools at Mysore, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur and 2 for training school mistresses, *viz.*, the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore. The total number of masters under training was 264 as against 99 and that of school mistresses 42 against 21 in the previous year.

Industrial schools.

482. The number of industrial schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 27, but their strength decreased from 1,386 to 1,356, of whom 104 were girls. Of the 27 industrial schools, 2 were under Government management, 21 were aided schools for boys, 1 was an aided school for girls and 3 were unaided schools. The number of pupils in the industrial sections of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, increased from 169 to 183, of whom 132 were in the industries and crafts section, 35 in the arts section and 16 in the workshop section. Different castes and creeds including Panchamas were represented in these sections. Of the students sent up from various sections to the Madras technical examinations, more than 78 per cent were successful with a fair number in the first class. The value of work done in the carpentry and machine workshops during

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the year amounted to Rs. 19,000. The Industrial School at Channapatna, which had been temporarily placed under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce was retransferred to the Education department towards the end of the year. The number on the rolls increased from 54 to 74. The subjects taught in the school were lacquer work, carpentry, preparation of models of fruits, flowers and leaves in wood and pith and smithy. The Government Industrial school at Sagar had 18 pupils against 16 in the previous year, of whom 13 were learning carpentry and 5 smith's work. The strength of the Government Carpentry School at Hole-Narsipur increased from 39 to 55, of whom 19 were full-time and 36 part-time scholars belonging to the local schools. The subjects taught were carpentry, smithy and drawing. The 3 Government weaving schools in the State, *viz.*, the schools at Chiknayakanhalli, Molakalmuru and Dodballapur had 36, 16 and 69 pupils on the rolls against 49, 22 and 63 respectively in 1913-14. The subjects taught in these schools were weaving and carpentry. Of the total number of pupils in the 3 schools, *viz.*, 121, 35 were weavers by caste. The school at Dodballapur obtained two certificates of honourable mention at the Dasara Exhibition and a certificate of merit at the Bowringpet exhibition. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja paid a visit to the school at Molakalmuru in December 1914.

Of the aided industrial schools in the State, the Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swami Dharmapathasala, Bangalore, the Mission industrial schools at Tumkur and Kolar, the industrial schools at Melkote and Hassan and the Weaving Institute at Hole-Narsipur are the more important ones. The subjects taught in these schools were carpentry, drawing, smithy, masonry, rattan work, rope-making, modelling, engraving, cabinet making, weaving, dyeing, tailoring and painting. There were 4 unaided industrial schools, *viz.*, the Sri Krishna Weaving Factory and the Panchama school for girls both in the Mysore city, an elementary carpentry school at Nonavinkere in the Tiptur taluk and an industrial school for Panchamas at Kestur in the Mandya taluk, started under the auspices of the Hindu Mission for the education of backward classes.

Schools for special instruction.

483. The number of pupils in the engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute decreased from 89 to 78, of whom 31 were in the senior sub-overseers' class, 29 in the junior sub-overseers' class and 18 in the shekdari class. The results of the school in the final examinations conducted by the Board of examiners and in the Madras Technical examinations were very satisfactory, two of the successful candidates at the latter standing first for the Presidency in Mensuration (Intermediate) and in Building Materials and Construction (Advanced) respectively and several others taking very high places. The students of the sub-overseers' class were taken on excursions and visited several tanks, channels and other engineering works in the State.

484. The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, entered on its second year of existence and its scope was extended by the addition of an Industrial Teachers' Training class, a Permanent Way Inspectors' class, a Telegraph Signallers' and Traffic class and a class for training in motor driving. To afford facilities for the training of men engaged in professional or other work during the day, arrangements were made to hold evening classes in technical drawing, electric wiring and motor mechanics. The opening of a class for teaching house decoration and painting is under contemplation. The strength of the school increased from 42 to 120. Fourteen students who completed the course prescribed for the Permanent Way Inspectors' class and four who finished their training in the Telegraphic and Traffic class obtained employement on the various railway lines under construction.

485. The number of commercial schools was 4 as in the previous year, of which 2 were Government institutions, *viz.*, the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, and the commercial section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, and 2 aided, *viz.*, the Aided Commercial School, Bangalore and the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore. Two graduate

teachers who finished a course in higher commercial subjects at Bombay were appointed as headmasters of the Government commercial schools. The strength of the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, increased from 88 to 171 and the school showed good results at the public examinations in technical subjects held by the Mysore Government. A system of popular lectures was inaugurated in connection with the school and the lectures were attended by the students and the general public. The commercial classes for the teaching of the indigenous system of accounts were transferred to Chikkapetta for the benefit of merchants and other business men and the staff of that section was strengthened by the appointment of a Tamil and a Guzerati teacher. The senior class of the section also received instruction in Kannada, elements of banking and commercial geography. The section is very popular and is often visited by business men. In the commercial section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, additional classes for book-keeping, short-hand and commercial geography were started and a vernacular section for imparting instruction in the indigenous system of accounts and in Guzerati was also opened. There were 105 subject-pupils in both the sections. The number of subject-pupils in the Aided Commercial School, Bangalore, decreased from 110 to 102. The strength of the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, increased from 28 to 37. More than 60 per cent of the students who appeared from these institutions for the various public examinations were successful.

Two more graduate teachers were sent to the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, for training in higher commercial subjects and two stipendiary students were undergoing training in the Government College of Commerce, Bombay.

486. The school for the deaf mutes at Mysore had 17 pupils on its rolls against 14 in the previous year. Of these, 5 were in the articulation class, 4 in the first standard and the others in higher classes. Four of the advanced pupils were able to read from any Kannada book. Five deaf mutes learnt weaving, two learnt tailoring and knitting, 4 made plain rattan things of household use and 5 advanced pupils could make rattan articles of all kinds—plain and ornamental. The drawing class made good progress. The rattan articles prepared by the pupils won a silver medal and a money prize at the Dasara Exhibition.

The strength of the school for the blind at Mysore remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 27. Three beginners were learning the Braille alphabet, 8 had reached the first vernacular standard, and the rest were in the second and higher standards. In Arithmetic, the pupils made fair progress. Thirteen pupils learnt vocal music, 7 were learning to play on the *tabala* and 7 on the violin. The Adhyayana class was also continued. A reading room for the benefit of the pupils was started during the year, interesting and instructive passages being read out to them from newspapers and journals every day.

487. The aided Kindergarten School at Chitaldrug had 9 pupils on its rolls. The unaided Kindergarten School at Davangere which is maintained from public subscriptions and fees had 26 pupils, of whom 4 were girls. The Model Infant School, Chamarajpet, Bangalore, had on its rolls 48 pupils, of whom 13 were girls and it followed a special curriculum of lessons.

Results of public examinations.

488. For the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University, 88 candidates appeared in the Language branch, of whom 48 passed, all in the second class. In the Science branches, 11 out of 20 passed in Physics with 1 in the first class, 4 out of 5 in Chemistry, 3 out of 5 in Mathematics, and 11 out of 14 in Geology. In History and Economics, 35 out of 41 passed and in Group VI (Sanskrit and Kannada), 4 out of 5 passed with 1 in the first class. At the B.A. Honours (Preliminary) examination all the 4 candidates who appeared passed. Altogether 41 candidates passed both the branches of the B.A. degree examination. In the Intermediate examination, out of 235 candidates examined, 84 passed with 16 in the first class. For the Matriculation examination, 9 candidates appeared, of whom 5 passed. For the public examination held in the State in connection with the Second-

ary School-leaving Certificate Scheme, 692 candidates were registered from the several high schools and 687 sat for the examination, of whom 156 were found eligible for the college course as well as for the public service and 101 for the latter only. At the English Lower Secondary examination, 1,845 candidates were examined and 750 passed with 18 in the first class and 444 in the second class. The remaining 288 candidates that passed were examined in only one subject, *viz.*, English.

In the Vidwat examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 17 passed out of 31 examined, of whom 11 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 1 from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, 1 from the Melkote Sanskrit College, 1 from the Sanskrit Patasala, Dharwar, and 3 were private candidates. Of the 17 successful candidates, 1 passed in Yajurveda, 2 in Jyotisha, 2 in Vyakarana, 1 in Tarka, 9 in Vedanta and 2 in Sahitya.

For the Moulvis' examination, 3 candidates appeared but none passed. For the Pandits' examination, 11 candidates appeared and 5 passed, of whom 3 were female candidates.

At the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination, 83 candidates were examined and 34 passed. At the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 2,545 candidates were examined and 1,002 passed with 21 in the first class and 954 in the second. The rest of the candidates that passed were examined in only one subject, 22 in Sanskrit, 3 in Persian, 1 in Urdu and 1 in Kannada. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' examination, 250 candidates appeared and 156 passed with 78 in the first class.

At the examination for Teachers' Certificates, 23 out of 32 passed in the upper secondary grade, including 1 female candidate and 157 out of 226 passed the lower secondary grade, including 24 female candidates. For the examination for higher normal certificates, 11 candidates appeared and 6 passed. For the examination in Practical Agriculture, 24 candidates appeared and 22 passed. At the examination for proficiency in sewing, 37 candidates appeared and 24 passed with 6 in the first class.

Students' hostels.

489. The total number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 24 against 27 in the previous year, of which 20 were for boys and 4 for girls. Of the total number, 12 were under Government management, 3 were aided and 5 unaided hostels for boys and 4 unaided hostels for girls. The total number of boarders in all the hostels was 1,253, of whom 954 were boys and 299 were girls. Of the 1,253 boarders, 205 were in colleges, 249 were in the high school classes, 274 in the middle schools, 261 in primary schools and 264 in special schools. All the hostels were efficiently managed and the health of the boarders was satisfactory.

Physical education.

490. Proper attention was paid to physical education in the colleges and schools of the State. The hockey team of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, won the silver cup presented by His Highness the Yuvaraja at the Dasara Tournament. In the inter-school sports also, the College distinguished itself and won two cups and several prizes. In the Maharani's College, Mysore, the annual sports and the tennis tournament were held as usual. Special attention was paid to the physical education of the students in the several high schools and middle schools of the State.

Controlling agencies.

491. The inspection staff consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 1 Deputy Inspector-General, 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 District Inspectors, of whom 1 was for Hindustani schools, 1 Inspectress for Hindustani girls' schools and 14 Assistant Deputy Inspectors, of whom 2 were for Hindustani schools and 1 for Sanskrit schools. The Inspector-General toured through the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur, visiting several schools and discussing with the leading citizens of all the places that he visited their local educational needs. A fair amount of inspection work was done by the rest of the staff.

492. During the year, the majority of the village school committees continued to take active interest in the affairs of the schools. They co-operated with the department in inducing well-to-do persons to undertake the

construction and repairs of school houses, selection of sites and the collection of money contributions for the purpose. Several private individuals also rendered valuable help in the matter of construction of new school buildings.

Expenditure on public instruction.

493. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction during 1914-15 was Rs. 23,07,289 against Rs. 21,24,860 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below:—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,91,560	4,455	4,83,008	3,94,693	42,869	1,68,962	12,85,547
For women ...	16,039	...	1,49,797	86,152	5,655	2,045	2,59,688
Total ...	2,07,599	4,455	6,32,805	4,80,845	48,524	1,71,007	15,45,235

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,066	1,03,655	99,645	2,48,135	90,289	1,79,264	7,62,054

Sources of expenditure.

494. The sources from which the amount required for the above expenditure was drawn are as follows:—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds ...	12,96,215	13,44,243	61·00	58·27
Local Funds ...	4,11,625	4,44,464	19·37	19·26
Municipal Funds ...	32,425	31,015	1·52	1·34
Fees	2,08,953	2,38,313	8·27	10·33
All other sources ...	1,75,642	2,49,254	9·83	10·80
Total ...	21,24,860	23,07,289	100·00	100·00

495. Of the total expenditure on education, a sum of Rs. 11,09,630 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 12,398 on municipal schools, Rs. 4,20,148 on aided institutions, Rs. 3,059 on unaided institutions, Rs. 3,38,424 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 4,23,630 on the several items under indirect expenditure.

496. The expenditure arranged according to institutions of different standards shows that the colleges absorbed 9·19 per cent, high schools for boys 8·65 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·29 per cent, primary schools for boys 17·10 per cent, girls' schools 10·22 per cent, special schools 9·51 per cent, and the remaining 33·03 per cent was spent on indirect expenditure.

497. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-6-6, of which the State revenue provided Re. 0-3-9 against Re. 0-3-8 in 1913-14. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 9-0-9 against Rs. 9-4-2 in 1913-14. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 7-15-6 against Rs. 11-3-6 in 1913-14, of which a sum of Rs. 3-8-1 was met from Provincial revenues and Re. 0-5-1 from Local and Municipal funds against Rs. 3-14-6 and Re. 0-12-3 respectively in the previous year. In the unaided schools, the cost was Re. 0-8-1 against Rs. 3-4-7 in 1913-14.

Outlay on English colleges and high schools.

498. The expenditure on English colleges was Rs. 1,89,762, of which a sum of Rs. 1,13,362 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 60,362 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 16,038 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil based on the average monthly attendance was Rs. 1,030-9-0 for the Central College, Rs. 172-15-4 for the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 2,004-12-0 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,99,448, the average cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 43-11-0.

Expenditure on primary education.

499. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 3,94,693 against Rs. 3,35,521 in 1913-14. The percentage of expenditure on primary education for boys to the total expenditure was 17·10 against 15·80 in 1913-14.

Expenditure on female education.

500. The outlay on female education was Rs. 2,69,347 and it was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,73,703
Local Funds	32,102
Municipal Funds	4,732
Fees	4,805
Subscriptions and endowments	54,005
Total ...	2,69,347

Fees were levied only in aided schools for European girls and in other institutions it was free.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

501. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 1,16,533 against Rs. 97,184 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,05,149 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 11,384 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	13,056
Local Funds	...
Fees	65,021
Subscriptions and endowments	38,456
Total ...	1,16,533

Scholarships.

502. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 99,645 or 4·31 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 21,648, in professional colleges Rs. 48,629, in secondary schools Rs. 11,211, in primary schools Rs. 1,745 and in special schools Rs. 16,364. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 36,896, of which a sum of Rs. 10,089 was for the study of medicine, Rs. 4,080 for engineering, Rs. 5,164 for forestry, Rs. 780 for agriculture and veterinary science, Rs. 1,793 for actuarial science and accountancy and Rs. 14,990 for technical arts and commercial subjects.

The amount spent on Damodar Das Scientific research and technical education scholarships during the year was Rs. 11,713. Of the old students undergoing training in the previous year, one studying for electrical engineering in America has finished his course and is about to return to India, and another has already returned after taking the A. R. C. S. degree. One student who was granted a scholarship to specialize in organic chemistry has been sent to America. Two other students are under training, one in organic chemistry in relation to soap manufacture and the other in organic chemistry in relation to agriculture. During the year two more scholarships were sanctioned from this fund.

The number of scholarships granted to widow pupils during the year was 38, of which 3 were held by high school students and the rest by students of the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

For Mahomedan students 34 scholarships were granted during the year from the State Funds, besides 6 other scholarships from the Gumbuz Funds. Of the 40 scholarships, 14 were held in the college classes and 26 in the secondary schools. Seven scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each were awarded to Mahomedan students of Mysore studying in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. For Mahomedan girls, 11 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 were granted from the Gumbuz Funds.

A sum of Rs. 432 was spent on Pallegar scholarships against Rs. 251 in 1913-14.

Grants-in-aid.

503. The amount disbursed in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 2,52,020 or 10·95 per cent of the total expenditure on education against Rs. 2,00,456 or 9·43 per cent in 1913-14. The contributions from various funds are given below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	2,31,413
Village School Funds	3,918
Local Funds General	4,944
Municipal Funds	11,745
Total ...	2,52,020

Out of the State contribution of Rs. 2,31,413, a sum of Rs. 16,560 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 16,990 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 30,080 for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 20,350 for Sanskrit schools, Rs. 54,201 for special institutions and Rs. 1,455 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

504. The total amount of grants-in-aid from State Funds towards buildings and other charges during the year was Rs. 16,889, of which a sum of Rs. 13,303 was allotted to building works and Rs. 3,586 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

505. The total expenditure on Government Educational buildings during the year was Rs. 1,65,678 against Rs. 2,97,989 in 1913-14. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 47,671 was spent from the Public Works budget on colleges, high schools and special schools and Rs. 1,18,007 on taluk and village schools. The important works that were completed or in progress during the year were :—

(1) Chemical Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore.
(2) Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.
(3) New building of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.
(4) Temporary building for the Training College, Mysore.
(5) Agricultural School at Hebbal, Bangalore taluk.
(6) High Schools at Hassan and Tumkur.
(7) Anglo-Vernacular and girls' schools in Malleswaram, Bangalore.
(8) Kannada girls' school, Kolar.
(9) Kannegowdan Koppal school, Mysore city.
(10) Anglo-Vernacular school and girls' school at Hassan.
(11) Anglo-Hindustani school at Chitaldrug.
(12) Anglo-Vernacular schools at Saklespur, Heggaddevankote and Chamrajnagar.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1914-15).

Encouragement to authors.

506. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 for the encouragement of authors, a sum of Rs. 2,658 was spent in the purchase of books and journals against Rs. 3,779 in 1913-14. The chief items of expenditure are given below :—

A sum of Rs. 1,200 was paid as subscription for a period of 1 year and 6 months for 200 copies of the *Kavya Kalanidhi*, Rs. 500 for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Chandrike*, Rs. 115 for 23 copies of Indian Education, Rs. 33 for 79 copies of the *Mahilasakhi* and Rs. 10 for 2 copies of the Education Review. A sum of Rs. 270 was disbursed as remuneration for the publication of selections from certain published works and 25 sets of Ramayanam were purchased for Rs. 112. The other books purchased were "Specimens of Old Indian Poetry" and Spencer's "Kannada Grammar in English."

III. Literature (1914-15).

Publications registered.

507. During the year 123 books and periodicals were registered in the State under Act XXV of 1867 as against 117 in the previous year. Of these, 71 were in Kannada, 22 in English and other European languages, 10 in Sanskrit and 20 in more than one language. Copyright was secured in respect of 50 publications as against 66 in the previous year.

Nature of literature.

508. Arranged according to subject matter, 28 were works on religion, 18 on language, 10 on history and geography, 2 on art, 1 on medicine and 1 on philosophy; there were 5 dramatic, 7 poetical and 5 biographical works and 7 were works of fiction. There were 14 periodicals and 25 miscellaneous publications.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1914-15).

Number of muzrai institutions.

509. During the year there were in all 18,938 institutions, 33 being outside and the rest within the State, enjoying an estimated income from lands and other sources of Rs. 8,80,000 and a cash grant of Rs. 3,22,000 from the State Budget. About 17,400 of these had an individual income of less than Rs. 100 a year, while the income of 133 of the more important institutions was over Rs. 1,000 annually. At the close of the year there was a total accumulated surplus of Rs. 16,00,000 out of which a little over 8 lakhs was invested in Government and other authorised securities.

510. A fresh cash grant of Rs. 81-8-0 was sanctioned for the temple of Sri Ganga Visveswara Devaru at Bhimanakatte in the Tirthahalli taluk in lieu of certain inam lands originally enjoyed by it, but brought under khalsat at the inam settlement and alienated to others. The monthly grant of Rs. 50 to the Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage at Bangalore was enhanced to Rs. 100 owing to the growing needs of the institution.

Construction and repairs.

511. Eighty-seven muzrai institutions were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 70,687, of which Rs. 61,168 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and contributions from devotees and the balance of Rs. 9,519 was met from the State Grant.

Revision of the scales of expenditure in muzrai institutions.

512. Fresh scales of income and expenditure were sanctioned by Government in the case of the following institutions :—

(1) Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud.
(2) Sri Venkataramanaswami and Umamaheswaraswami temples at Chintamani.
(3) Sri Anjaneya and Ganapati Devaru temples at Kadur.
(4) Sri Sarada temple at Sivaganga.

Matts.

513. The properties of the following institutions continued to remain during the year under the management of Government :—

(1) Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale.
(2) Sri Uttaradi Matt at Hole-Narsipur.
(3) Sri Sivaganga Matt at Sivaganga.
(4) Sri Sampushta Narasimhaswami Matt at Subrahmanya.
(5) Hariharpur Matt at Hariharpur in the Koppa taluk.
(6) Majjigehalli Matt at Majjigehalli in the Mulbagal taluk.
(7) Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola.
(8) Bisagnia Matt at Chikmagalur.
(9) Bhandigade Sampige Matt in the Koppa taluk.

The presiding High Priests of the Sri Parakala Matt and the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt having passed away, the succession of Pandit Puranam Narasimha Achar to the former under the titular name of Sri Vageesa Brahmatantra Parakala Swamigalu and of Vedamurti Ramachar to the latter under the titular name of Sri Vidya Varidhi Thirtha Sripadangalavaru was recognised by Government.

The Guru of the Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola breathed his last in March last and the installation of a successor is under consideration.

The High Priest of the Sri Uttaradi Matt visited the State during the year and held a Vidwat Sabha at Bangalore. The Swamigalu of the Sri Parakala Matt attended the Vairmudi Utsavam held at Melkote in the latter part of March last.

Prince Gulam Mahomed Charity Fund.

514. The income of this charity amounted to Rs. 7,718-4-4 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,803-15-8. On the 30th June 1915, there were 158 recipients of the charity, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 45 Christians and 19 Brahmins.

515. The Gumbuz containing the tombs of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam and Ganjam were maintained in good condition and the usual services therein were duly performed. Three Hindustani schools and a langarkhana were also maintained from the funds of the institution. The Gumbuz.

516. Three deposits of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,900 were accepted during the year for performance of specified services in certain temples. The acceptance of two offers of Rs. 3,000 each from Mr. H. Rangaswami Iyengar of Mysore and Mr. G. Venkataramanaiya, Pleader, Bangalore, for the benefit of certain charitable and religious institutions is under the consideration of Government. The aggregate value of all such deposits was Rs. 6,23,000 at the close of the year, including Rs. 3,27,350 which had been deposited with Government prior to 1908, when the practice of receiving deposits for charitable purposes was revived. Deposits by private individuals.

517. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State:— Grant-in-aid institutions.

	Rs.
(1) The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
(2) The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
(3) Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City ...	1,200
(4) Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City ...	225
(5) Anathalaya at Mysore	600
(6) Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote ...	120

518. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore are the only two educational institutions working under the control of the Muzrai department. The question of reorganizing the former is under the consideration of the special committee appointed to report upon the improvement of Sanskrit education in the State. Three students appeared for the Vidwat Examination held in the Mysore Sanskrit College, and one passed in Dwaita Vedanta, Part II. Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

For the final Ayurvedic Examination two batches of students appeared and out of them, eleven came out successful and were presented with certificates as "Ayurveda Vidwans." The first three students of the first batch were chosen to undergo a further course of training under Ayurvedic physicians of standing and were given scholarships of Rs. 25 a month to proceed to Calcutta for a period of one year.

519. During the year under report, the Muzrai Superintendent visited the muzrai institutions at Melkote, T.-Narsipur and Sosale in the Mysore district, Anekal and Bannerghatta in the Bangalore district, and Shimoga and Pillangere in the Shimoga district. The Mysore Charities at Tirupati in the Chittoor district were also inspected. Inspection.

520. Under the authority vested in Government by the Muzrai Regulation, VI of 1913, rules under sections 13, 15 and 35 of the Regulation were promulgated and brought into force during the year. General.

The question of the reorganization and improvement of the Muzrai department has been engaging the attention of Government. An up-to-date list of the muzrai institutions in the State with their income and expenditure and other particulars has been prepared and the publication of a manual of the department is under consideration.

II. Amrut Mahal (1914-15).

521. The season was not a favourable one for cattle breeding as the rains were not timely and equally distributed throughout the State and consequently there was shortage of water and grass in most of the kavals. The cattle however enjoyed complete immunity from contagious diseases during the year. The deaths were mostly from old age and numbered 366. In addition to this number, 456 head of cattle died in consequence of the heavy Health of cattle.

rains in July 1914. On the whole the condition of things was not as unsatisfactory as was at one time apprehended.

Stock. 522. The stock opened with a balance of 8,096 head of cattle and 855 calves were born during the year, 6 cows were recovered from *servegars* in lieu of missing cattle, 8 heifers recovered from the herdsmen on account of heavy mortality in the herds and 2 recredited to the accounts, which had been struck off the accounts as dead in 1913-14, thus bringing the total number to 8,967. Of this, 1,304 died, 415 were sold, 11 were struck off the accounts and one was given as a present, leaving a balance of 7,236 head of cattle at the close of the year.

Sheep. 523. There were 222 sheep at the beginning of the year and 65 lambs were born making a total of 287 sheep. Out of this number, 33 sheep died, 16 were sold, 4 rams were supplied free of cost for breeding purposes to owners of large flocks of sheep, and 2 were written off the accounts, leaving a balance of 232 sheep at the end of the year. Arrangements were made to supply breeding rams in Tumkur, Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kolar districts.

Improvement of the breed of milch cattle. 524. The year opened with a balance of 18 head of cattle, 3 calves were born and one Nellore bull was presented by His Highness the Maharaja. Of these, 3 calves were sold, leaving a balance of 19 at the close of the year.

Other improvements. 525. In 9 Amrut Mahal kavals some wells were sunk and kattes repaired. Lantana was removed in 159 acres in 4 kavals. An area of 1,717 acres was sown with gram and a sum of Rs. 1,750 was realised by the sale of a portion of the produce left after reserving about 85½ pallas of gram for Government cattle.

Receipts and expenditure. 526. The total receipts for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 42,490, of which Rs. 32,894 were from the sales of cattle, Rs. 105 from the value of missing cattle, Rs. 6,226 from *terige*, Rs. 1,040 from hides and Rs. 2,225 from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure was Rs. 33,510 as against Rs. 33,999 in the previous year.

General. 527. Most of the important kavals were inspected by the Superintendent. Eight kavals were thrown open to the cattle of the adjoining villages for grazing until rains set in and 5 kavals were resigned in favour of the Revenue department for cultivation. One cattle pound was erected in the Shimoga district to check illicit grazing. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to present three gold and four silver bangles to the successful *servegars* and cattle attendants.

III. Archæology (1914-15).

General. 528. The work of revising the Mysore Gazetteer was entrusted to the Officer in charge of Archæological Researches in addition to his duties and an additional establishment was sanctioned tentatively for this purpose. In the latter part of the year an Assistant was appointed temporarily for one year. The programme of work of the department for the next three years was approved and the entertainment of an additional establishment costing Rs. 384 per mensem for one year in the first instance was sanctioned. A scheme for the preparation of photographs of certain important buildings in the State for sale to the public, was sanctioned.

During the year the printing of the Roman portion of the revised edition of the Sravanabelagola volume made fair progress and two appendices to the revised edition of the *Karnataka Sabdanusasanam* were printed. Good progress was made in the revision of the general index to the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica and the printing of the Kannada and Tamil texts of the supplement to Volumes III and IV of the same publication. A good deal of preliminary work was done in connection with the revision of the Mysore Gazetteer.

Inscriptions. 529. The Officer in charge of Archæological Researches toured in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan districts. He made a resurvey of the Magadi taluk and of some other parts of the Bangalore district and inspected

some temples of archæological interest in the Mysore district. A visit was paid to Sravanabelagola for taking photographs of some Jaina sculptures for illustrating the revised edition of the Sravanabelagola volume. A cursory examination was made of the *Ayudhasala* or armoury of the Mysore Palace.

530. The total number of new records copied during the year was 334. Classified according to the characters in which they are written, 10 are in Nagari, 6 in Persian, 5 in Tamil, 2 in Telugu, 9 in English and the rest in Kannada. A large number of the new records can be assigned to specific dynasties such as the Ganga, the Chola, the Chalukya, the Hoysala and those of Vijayanagar and Mysore. There were also a few inscriptions relating to the Mahrattas and the Ummattur, Channapatna, Yelahanka and Solur chiefs. Among the archæological discoveries of the year, the following deserve mention. A Ganga copper plate inscription from the Hoskote taluk is of considerable interest as it differs from the other published Ganga grants in several details and mentions a hitherto unknown Ganga King of the name of Vijaya Krishnavarma, son of Madhavavarma. A stone inscription at Kuppepalya, Magadi taluk, gives the name of Sivamara, son of the Ganga King Sripurusha as Sivamar-Ereyappa, and states that he was the Governor of Kunungil-Nadu, *i.e.*, a district of which the modern Kunigal was the capital or chief town. Another record of about A.D. 900 at Begur, Bangalore taluk, is interesting as it mentions Benguluru, *i.e.*, Bangalore, thus testifying to the antiquity of the place. Some of the earliest records of the Hoysala dynasty were found at Tonachi, Krishnarajpete taluk, and Bindiganavale, Nagamangala taluk. Some *Viragals* of the 12th and 13th centuries found at Agrahara-Bachahalli, Krishnarajpete taluk, describe the suicide of a line of chiefs, who were the devoted servants of the Hoysala Kings, along with their wives and followers on the death of their successive masters from Vinayaditya or Ereyanga to Narasimha III. A copper plate inscription of Harihara II, received from Krishnarajpete, gives the exact date of death of Bukka I. Besides these, two inscribed gilt copper images from Nepal received from the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore and two stone inscriptions from Nagai in the Nizam's Dominions received for decipherment were also examined during the year. One of the former represents the Buddhist Goddess Tara and the other a Buddhist devotee kneeling with folded hands. Of the latter, one is a Chalukya inscription of A.D. 1063 giving some interesting particulars about that dynasty and its feudatories. The other records a grant by a minister named Kalidasa in A.D. 1092.

Ancient manuscripts.

531. About 70 palm leaf manuscripts in the possession of a pandit at Sankigatta, Magadi taluk, were examined during the year and were found to bear on general literature, the Vedas, Vedanta, logic, grammar, mantrasastra and ritual. Of the other works examined during the year, the most interesting was the *Nyayasudarsana*, a Sanskrit philosophical work in the form of a learned commentary on the Brahmasutras according to the Visistadvaita system by Varada Narayana, who appears to have flourished in the early part of the 13th century. There were also some minor Sanskrit works in the form of hymns to deities by Tirumalarya, a great Sanskrit and Kannada author, who lived in the latter half of the 17th century, and who was the minister of Chikka Deva Raja Odeyar of Mysore. Another work examined was *Venupura Kshatriya Vamsavali*, a Kannada prose work about 100 years old, giving an account of the chiefs of the Kalale family.

IV. Ethnography (1914-15).

Ethnography.

532. During the year under report, rough drafts were prepared for 12 castes, *viz.*, Sudugadusidda, Bududbudike, Jettis, Hasalars, Togatas, Bhatraju, Panchalas, Reddis, Darjis, Aradhyas, Ladars, and Dasari and accounts of three castes, *viz.*, Brahmins, Halepaikas and Lingayets were collated for preparing drafts.

V. Government Press (1914-15).

General

533. Mr. Yates' term of ten years' engagement as Superintendent of the Press expired with the close of the year under report, but his services have been extended by another year. During his tenure of office. several improvements have been effected in the Press, and the out-put of work has more than doubled itself.

The Press Probationers deputed in 1912 for practical training in printing and allied branches of work in England, returned to Bangalore after satisfactorily completing the prescribed courses there. While in England, they also attended technical classes and distinguished themselves in the several examinations.

Establishment.

534. There were 387 paid employees in the Central Press at the close of the year against 396 in the previous year. Arranged according to nationality, there were 2 Europeans, 8 Eurasians, 12 Indian Christians, 46 Mahomedans and 319 Hindus. There were also 52 boys, making a total of 439 against 416 in the previous year. Of these 128 were borne on the permanent establishment, 287 were pieceworkers, and the remaining 24 were volunteers. The number of permanent hands in the Branch Press at Mysore was 24, the same as in the previous year. The health of the Press employees continued good throughout the year.

Additional plant.

535. Two printing machines valued at Rs. 7,351 and shafting pulleys, collars, etc., costing Rs. 310 were added to the stock of the machine branch; 1,273 lbs. of type were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,572 and 15,736 lbs. of type and metal furniture valued at Rs. 6,925, were cast in the Press and taken to credit in stock. A sum of Rs. 308 was spent on account of repairs to the machinery against Rs. 747 in the previous year. The value of teakwood purchased for repairs and furniture was Rs. 119 against Rs. 351 in the year 1913-14. The total value of the plant at the close of the year in the Central Press at Bangalore was Rs. 2,27,242.

Out-turn of work.

536. From the subjoined statement it will be seen that there was a substantial increase in the out-turn of all the sections of the Press except the stereo-foundry and the lithographic section. The large increase was chiefly due to the printing of the Municipal Account forms newly introduced.

	1913-14	1914-15
Number of pages composed	51,327	63,727
,, ,, printed	16,382,760	20,089,430
,, books bound	926,415	1,473,417
Quantity of type cast	lbs. 13,612	lbs. 15,736
Number of stereo-plates	1,074	920
,, embossing impressions	31,415	34,190
,, lithographic ,, ...	44,061	32,743

Receipts and expenditure.

537. The receipts of the Government Press from all sources aggregated Rs. 3,796 as against Rs. 4,860 in the previous year. The expenditure of both the Presses at Bangalore and Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,18,637.

Technical education.

538. A day school has been established for the boys in the Press, where they receive elementary education during a portion of each day as a foundation for entering upon a technical course. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a modern printing school where practical and theoretical instruction will be daily imparted not only to employees in the Press but also to a limited number of students from outside.

VI. Stationery (1914-15).

Revision of establishment.

539. The scale of pay fixed in March 1899 for the office establishment of the Government Stationery Depot was revised during the year at an additional recurring cost of Rs. 1,248 per annum.

Stock.

540. The year under report opened with stock valued at Rs. 48,480 to which was added new stock of the value of Rs. 1,41,187, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,89,667. Stationery articles of European manufacture worth Rs. 94,660 were purchased during the year. There was a notable increase in the purchase of Indian-made papers and miscellaneous articles during the year, the expenditure incurred on them being Rs. 27,817 against Rs. 16,792 in the previous year.

Supply to public departments.

541. The value of stationery supplied to the various offices of the State amounted to Rs. 1,30,037 against Rs. 1,33,177 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction in the price of blank books supplied from the Press in consequence of the favourable rates at which papers and binding materials were available during the year.

Balance.

542. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 59,630.

VII. Meteorology (1914-15).

General.

543. The chief event of the year under report was the starting of pilot balloon observations from the 19th May 1915 at the Bangalore observatory by means of a theodolite in accordance with the suggestion of the Director-General of Observatories, with a view to collaborate with the Imperial Meteorological department in the investigation of the velocity and direction of upper air currents at different heights for the purpose of correlating them with weather. The observations were commenced by Mr. Normand, Imperial Meteorologist, who, during his stay here in May last, gave instructions to the staff of the observatory and this work has formed part of the daily work of the observatory.

Observatories.

544. The observatories maintained by the Mysore State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, one at Bangalore which was a first class station and three third class observatories, one each at Mysore, Hassan, and Chitaldrug where readings are taken daily at 8 hours.

Working.

545. The daily observations were regularly noted at Bangalore and communicated to the British Indian Stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. Daily weather telegrams were despatched from Mysore and Chitaldrug to Simla and from Hassan to Madras. The registers of the daily 8 hours observations at each of these four places were also forwarded at the end of each month to Simla, and the monthly registers of 10 hours and 16 hours observations recorded at Bangalore to Calcutta, for inclusion in the monthly weather review. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the Madras pattern shed in Bangalore with those observed in the Steevenson's Screen, which it was intended to discontinue from 1st January 1915, will continue for 2 or 3 years more, as the data already obtained are not sufficient.

Rain registration.

546. There were at the beginning of the year, 224 raingauge stations in the State. One new station was opened in the Hassan district during the year, making a total of 225 stations working at the end of the year. Out of these stations, 185 or 82 per cent were inspected against 81 per cent in the previous year.

Publication of observations.

547. Government have sanctioned the publication annually in future of the hourly values of the records of the various self-registering instruments in the Bangalore Observatory so that they may be available to meteorologists for study.

Inspection of observatories.

548. The Director-General of Observatories visited the Central Observatory at Bangalore on the 11th February 1915, and passed highly appreciative remarks about the work done there.

Receipts and expenditure.

549. The receipts of the department during the year were Rs. 24, being the proceeds from the sale of some old unserviceable articles and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,962 against Rs. 11,885 in 1913-14.

VIII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1914-15).

General.

550. The activities of the department have been greatly extended during recent years. In addition to its work proper connected with the upkeep of the various gardens in its charge, the department has been entrusted with the development of activities connected with industrial and commercial planting, horticultural research and experiments, distribution of economic plants and seeds, spread of technical information, horticultural education, town improvements and development of hill stations.

The Lal-Bagh.

551. In consequence of the many improvements effected in the garden and the establishment of various new adjuncts to it, the Lal-Bagh continued to increase in popularity as a centre of recreation and an institution of scientific and technical interest. The work of the seed depot and sale room considerably increased during the year and a large number of indents from raiyats desiring to make trials with vegetables were complied with in addition to the free supply of plants and seeds to State and charitable institutions. During the year 67,022 plants and 777 cuttings were sent out as against 14,324 plants and 631 cuttings respectively in the previous year, while the quantity of seed issued increased from 789 lbs. or 3,811 packets to 2,999 lbs. or 5,111 packets. The Bureau of Economic Botany was largely used by the public and especially by students and it did useful work in procuring material for the extraction of oil, camphor, fibres, etc., in collecting economic vegetable products and in collecting and recording useful information on economic subjects from various technical and miscellaneous publications. Satisfactory work was done in the seed testing room and the fumigatorium, all seeds sold being regularly tested and all plants received as well as those sent out being thoroughly fumigated.

Zoological collection.

552. Additions were made as usual by purchases, exchanges, donations and births in the menagerie. Amongst the purchases may be mentioned a pair of lions, a tiger cub, a black ape, a sulphur-crested cockatoo and 2 slender lorris. The additions received by exchange included 1 cassowary, 1 sambhur, 1 deer, 1 nilghai and 1 monkey. There were some casualties among the deer caused by a pack of wild dogs which entered the enclosure and killed some twelve of the younger spotted deer as also 1 muntjac, 1 emu, 1 urial and several gazelles. A tiger which had been in the Lal-Bagh for over 15 years and which so far as is known, constitutes a record of longevity in confinement, died of old age.

Horticultural shows.

553. The summer and winter horticultural shows were very successful and the exhibits under all classes were fairly representative. The entrance fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,255.

Horticultural education.

554. There were under training in the Horticultural School 16 students. A night school was started with the object of imparting elementary instruction in English and Kanarese to the *malis*.

Improvements.

555. Some of the lawns were completely renewed and the tank bund road was properly laid out and metalled. The construction of a plant house specially designed for the cultivation of Anthuriums and other aroids especially alocasias which require protection, the erection of seed staging with adjustable roofing for accommodation of seed pans and the construction of a storage cistern near the out-door nursery and of a cave for guinea pigs were some of the principal works carried out during the year. The open air cage for tigers was completed and good progress was made with the arrangement of a sitting place near the main gate and the improvements to the main entrance itself. The collection of Zephyranthus and Crinum was added to and made fairly representative. A good deal of new planting was done in the economic garden. The collection of plants bearing edible fruits, other than recognised and commercially developed fruit trees, was nearly completely planted up and contained 60 kinds. The collection of rubbers, fibres spices, gums, etc., was considerably extended and the medical section was also largely added to.

556. The sale proceeds realised in the Lal-Bagh during the year amounted to Rs. 5,487 as against Rs. 5,563 in the previous year. In addition to this, free supplies were made as usual to State and charitable institutions. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 34,571 exclusive of a sum of Rs. 8,360 spent on special improvements and the purchase of a pair of lions. Finance.

557. The other gardens under the direct charge of the department, *viz.*, the Cubbon Park and the Sunkal Tank Farm at Bangalore, the Curzon and Gordon Parks and a few minor gardens at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the exotic garden at Nundydroog were all maintained in a satisfactory condition. In the Cubbon Park, good progress was made in the laying out of gardens to the south of the Sheshadri Memorial Hall, around the new Bandstand and between the King's and Queen's statues. Some works of improvement were also executed by the Public Works department. In the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam, besides the clearance and improvement of the grounds a new shrubbery was planted and the nursery was extended. Experimental cultivation was also carried on with the Barbadoes variety of sugar-cane. The net cost of maintaining these gardens amounted to Rs. 36,576 against Rs. 15,302 in the previous year. Other gardens and parks.

558. The supervision of the hill stations in the State was assigned to this department during the year and the improvement of the Nundydroog Hill station was undertaken in the first instance. A sum of Rs. 11,360 was spent during the year on various measures of improvement such as repairs and additions to existing bungalows, equipment of additional furniture, crockery, etc., improvement of the grounds, provision of means of transport for visitors, improvement of the water-supply and arrangements for the supply of stores and services for the convenience of visitors. Although the first season was very short, 240 visitors stayed on the Hill for periods varying from 1 to 15 days and the amount realised in the way of rents, chair hire, etc., was Rs. 744. Development of hill stations.

IX. The Government Museum (1914-15).

559. The total number of visitors during the year was 315,099 (178,667 men and 136,432 women) against 477,309 in the preceding year, showing a falling off of 162,210 in number or 34 per cent. This decrease is mainly attributable to the closing of the Museum for about two months on account of repairs and improvements to the building. Visitors.

560. Two old Karnatic guns, one Karnatic sword, one bow of New Hebrides with five arrows and two models of brass cannons were added to the collection during the year. Additions—Arms and armour.

561. Carcasses of a black lemur, a spotted deer, an American coaite, a gazelle, a bear, a tiger and a peacock were received from the Lal-Bagh. A collection of different varieties of snipe was added. Some skeletons of a few birds were purchased and 200 entomological specimens were also added to the collection. Natural history.

562. A *guftigar* box manufactured in the School of Arts at Trevandrum and illustrations of carving on mother-of pearl and cowry were purchased during the year. A collection of mill-made goods, illustrating different grades of manufacture, was also added. Economic and industrial section.

563. One gold coin of Krishnaraya of Vijayanagar, a silver coin of Hyderabad and some copper coins of Hyderabad, Jodhpur and Gwalior were added to the existing stock. Nine silver and three bronze medals were also acquired. Coins.

564. The actual expenditure for the maintenance of the Museum during the year was Rs. 3,712 against Rs. 3,735 in the previous year. Cost.

565. During the year the Curator visited the Government Museum at Madras to study the methods adopted for the collection and arrangement of exhibits. A general catalogue was completed and photographs for reparing the blocks for the illustrations were taken. General.

X. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1914-15).

Printing presses.

566. Including the two Government Presses, there were in the State 51 printing presses at the end of 1914-15 as against 60 at the end of 1913-14. Of these, 23 were in the Bangalore district, 15 in the Mysore district, 4 in the Shimoga district, 4 in the Kolar district, 2 in the Chitaldrug district and one each in the Hassan, Tumkur and Kadur districts.

Newspapers and periodicals.

567. There were 8 newspapers and 38 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year under report, excluding the *Mysore Gazette* which is the Government Gazette and the Police Gazette, the Revenue and Agricultural Gazette, and the Mysore Economic Journal which are publications issued respectively by the Police and Revenue departments and the Mysore Economic Conference. The periodical last mentioned is a monthly journal dealing with matters relating to the economic development of the State and is published both in Engish and Kannada.

Of the newspapers and periodicals in circulation, 27 were in Kannada, 9 in English, 1 in Urdu, 1 in Telugu, 2 in Sanskrit and 6 in more than one language. Of the 8 newspapers, 1 was published daily, 1 bi-weekly and the rest weekly, all of them being chiefly devoted to general news. Of the 38 periodicals, 1 was published weekly, 1 quarterly and the rest monthly. Three of the periodicals dealt with technical matters, one was a comical journal, ten were literary and educational publications, eighteen were confined to religion and philosophy and the rest treated of miscellaneous matters.

XI. Libraries (1914-15).

Libraries.

568. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to colleges and schools was 3, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore. The opening of two public libraries, one at Bangalore and one at Mysore, was sanctioned during the year, and the Public Library at Bangalore was formally opened on 1st May 1915.

Oriental Library.

569. During the year 435 printed and 29 manuscript works were added to the stock in the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1914-15 was thus 18,805, of which 10,240 were printed books and 8,565 manuscripts. During the year 1,540 manuscript and printed books were consulted in the library by visitors, while 402 printed and 45 manuscript volumes were lent out for reference and study.

Educational Library and Museum.

570. During the year 387 volumes were added to the Educational Library bringing the total number of volumes to 8,329. The additions comprised works relating to principles of education and child psychology, history, biography and technical education and books of general educational interest. The number of volumes lent out to schoolmasters and others was 660 against 685 in 1913-14. The number of visitors to the Educational Museum increased from 1,038 to 1,341 and included private gentlmen, ladies and students as well as educational officers both of the State and of British Provinces. Select exhibits from the Museum were sent to the exhibitions held at Mysore, Bangalore, Dodballapur, Bowringpet and Settihalli in the Channapatna taluk.

Museum Library.

571. During the year under report 32 volumes, comprising new books, administration reports, art and scientific journals and other miscellaneous publications, were added to the Museum Library bringing the total number of volumes to 1,731. The number of visitors to the library was 283 against 300 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 198 was spent on the library during the year.

Central Book Depot.

572. The value of stock in the Central Book Depot at the end of the year 1914-15 was Rs. 1,35,753 and that in all the branch Book Depots Rs. 10,813, making a total stock of Rs. 1,46,566 as against Rs. 1,20,259 at the end of 1913-14. The value of stock added during the year was Rs. 80,277. The sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 47,492.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore,
General Department.

The 6th December 1915.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1914-15.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., K.C.I.E.*	Dewan ...	10th November 1912.		
2. Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, G.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3. Rajamantrapravina, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E.†	First Member of Council.	19th February 1912.		Also officiated as Chief Judge, Chief Court, from 1st July 1914 to 19th July 1914. Was also in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 11th May 1915 to 28th May 1915.
4. Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.‡	Second Member of Council.	8th January 1913.		
5. Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	20th July 1914		
6. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.§	Judge, Chief Court	5th December 1909.		
7. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Do ...	1st July 1914		
8. Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Judge, Chief Court.	23rd November 1914.	23rd December 1914.	

* Was on privilege leave from 11th May 1915 to 28th May 1915.
† Do from 7th October 1914 to 21st October 1914.
‡ Do from 1st February 1915 to 15th February 1915.
§ Do from 23rd November 1914 to 23rd December 1914.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1914-15.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	VII of 1914.—The Mysore Naval and Military News (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	11th Aug. 1914	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction.
2	VIII of 1914.—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.	Yes ...	13th Aug. 1914	
3	IX of 1914.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation.	No ...	20th Aug. 1914	
4	X of 1914.—The Mysore Foreigners (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	21st Sept. 1914	
5	XI of 1914.—The Ingress into Mysore (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	
6	XII of 1914.—The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	18th Dec. 1914	
7	I of 1915.—A Regulation further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.	No ...	5th Feb. 1915	
8	II of 1915.—A Regulation to continue in force the provisions of certain Emergency Regulations.	Yes ...	11th Feb. 1915	
9	III of 1915.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902.	No ...	19th April 1915	
10	IV of 1915.—A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.	Yes ...	Do	
11	V of 1915.—The Indian Soldiers Litigation (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	29th May 1915	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1914-15.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry	397	386	140	2	13	130	381	1	...	...	13	60	308	Rs. 1,42,470	Swords and lances.	*a* According to revision sanctioned during the year.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		*b* Includes the additional strength temporarily sanctioned on account of the war.
Infantry	1,812*a*	1,713	411	14	27	401	1,682	3	...	...	46	381	1,255	1,81,400	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	620*b*	509	116	2	12	5	606	1	...	...	32	95	479	2,54,855	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	*c* Includes farriers establishment which was not included under combatants in previous years.
Imperial Service Transport Corps	494*c*	474*c*	52	3	...	58	465	1	...	...	11	48	406	75,330	Revolvers and swords.*d*	
Total ...	3,323	3,082	719	21	52	594	3,134	6	...	...	102	584	2,448	6,54,055	...	*d* For officers only.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1914-15.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 11,50,903	165	1,433	50	85	197	3,252	72	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	12	250 to 800									
Inspectors	118	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	11	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	723	12 to 25									
Constables	5,169	8 to 12									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	11,018	11,172	5,871	6,788	5,552	6,636	3,260	3,882	2,292	2,754	55·5	57·2	58·7	58·5	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 1,80,349	Rs. 2,24,288	Rs. 67,510	Rs. 81,670	37·4	36·4	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	4	7	5
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	2	...	2	3
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	1	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	42	33	75	33
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	65	43	108	59
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	...	4	4
		Total ...	116	81	197	104
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	60	74	134	68
12	307	Attempts at murder	6	12	18	8
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	14	21	35	15
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	10	17	7
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	3
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	19	15	34	21
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	15	28	43	32
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	36	83	119	90
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	10	7	17	8
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	125	179	304	200
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	39	45	84	40
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	2	7	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	97	126	223	122
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	10	16	26	23
		Total ...	443	619	1,062	642

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	51	33	5	23	...	...	5	...	33	9	...
65	802	302	13	74	...	85	130	...	302	249	...
4	3	3	...	2	...	...	1	..	3	...	...
121	872	340	18	101	...	85	136	...	340	270	...
66	164	25	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	79	1
10	16	4	...	4	..	...	...	...	4	5	...
20	50	14	1	10	...	2	1	...	14	18	...
14	13	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	6	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
29	33	14	7	2	...	...	5	...	14	8	..
75	188	25	3	11	2	1	8	...	25	114	...
7	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	8	...
189	432	90	1	20	5	20	42	1	89	239	...
45	103	10	3	7	...	...	...	...	10	45	...
4	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
124	292	75	...	29	2	4	40	...	75	123	...
17	17	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	5	9	...
618	1,333	270	17	96	9	30	97	1	250	659	1

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	1	9	9
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	27	27	34
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	28	36	43
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	1	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	2	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	2	1
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	5	3	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2	3	...	2
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	1	24	12
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	1	2	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	8	5	14
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	2	..
		Total ...	2	20	41	31

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	
74	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79	13	3	2	...	...	...	...	257	
1	1	...	...	1	2	7	12	49	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	
5	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	17	
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
7	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	44	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	102	One released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	47	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
27	13	10	3	5	2	7	12	378	Do

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	49	26	75	28
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	87	85	172	78
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	82	76	158	65
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	73	73	146	78
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,493	1,382	2,875	1,402
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,784	1,642	3,426	1,651
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	90	121	211	114
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	6	14	20	16
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	96	135	231	130
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	241	409	650	337
		{ ordinary	1,318	2,133	3,451	2,299
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	136	136	272	180
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	23	78	101	46
37	419, 420	Cheating	26	49	75	38
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	141	201	342	198
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	22	19	41	29
		Total ...	1,907	3,025	4,932	3,127
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	4	9	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	23	45	68	52
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	68	1,179	1,247	883
		Total ...	96	1,228	1,324	890
		Grand Total ...	4,442	6,730	11,172	6,544

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
31	122	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	50	...
90	108	37	...	30	...	2	5	...	37	44	...
79	84	11	...	9	...	2	...	...	11	38	...
75	102	21	...	7	...	3	11	...	21	31	...
1,292	876	351	4	254	6	60	6	18	348	252	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,567	1,292	429	4	309	6	67	22	18	426	415	...
133	256	24	...	10	...	...	14	...	24	177	1
15	17	8	...	...	...	1	7	...	8	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	273	32	...	10	...	1	21	...	32	184	1
403	489	229	8	137	2	51	31	...	229	152	...
2,224	2,051	1,025	43	575	26	115	194	69	1,022	611	...
133	120	42	1	21	3	7	10	...	42	40	...
71	92	51	...	33	...	5	12	1	51	25	...
44	54	29	...	20	2	4	3	...	29	15	...
206	549	107	4	23	1	...	79	...	107	263	...
26	55	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	31	...
3,107	3,410	1,486	56	812	34	182	329	70	1,483	1,137	...
4	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...
47	72	42	5	1	2	1	33	...	42	18	...
1,172	1,403	1,282	7	160	...	6	1,103	...	1,276	68	...
1,223	1,481	1,325	12	161	2	7	1,137	...	1,319	89	...
6,784	8,661	3,882	107	1,489	51	372	1,742	89	3,850	2,754	2

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	3	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	5
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	2
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	24	31	58
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	27	31	65
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	10	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	1	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	11	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	52	50	19
		Theft { ordinary	1	207	164	103
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	4	10
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	3	5	5
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	1	5	1
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	7	7	2
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	1
		Total ..	1	276	235	141
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	1	2	5	2
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	9	6	5
		Total ...	1	11	11	7
		Grand Total ...	5	373	354	287

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VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	40	
...	15	7	3	2	2	...	...	17	
1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	50	
132	28	38	5	5	3	...	...	170	Three released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
141	47	46	8	8	13	...	...	311	Three released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	
39	20	15	...	3	...	...	...	102	
165	63	49	6	2	...	...	...	343	Three released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
3	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	36	
17	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	14	
14	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	
251	91	71	12	7	...	...	..	701	Three released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
37	95	21	...	...	...	...	...	47	Six furnished security.
37	95	21	...	...	...	...	...	60	Six furnished security.
535	259	151	25	20	15	7	12	1,763	Seven released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C. Six furnished security.

Note.—The decrease of 32 pending cases (under Serials 9, 11, 18, 20, 23, 29, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, and 41) and under total of classes I to VI and also in the grand total is due to incorrect information furnished by the Hassan District during the preceding year.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of						Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1914-15					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	124	115	30	253	...	...	...	...	479	283	...	108	100	...	...	74	1 person made approver.
District Magistrates' Courts.	42	70	...	58	5	46	...	...	97	109	5	25	67	3	...	5	4 persons dealt with under Sec. 562, Cr. P. Code.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	20,042	21,621	*4,274	6,503	1,878	26,252	...	...	35,183	38,907	7,930	18,107	7,655	262	27	4,898	28 do
Total ...	20,208	21,806	*4,304	6,814	1,883	26,298	...	...	35,759	39,299	7,935	18,240	7,822	265	27	4,977	32 persons dealt with under Sec. 562, Cr. P. Code and 1 made approver.

* Excludes 159 persons whose cases were transferred from one court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	12	10	209	125	50	22	59	37	...	...	...	...	1	1	21	15	
Sessions Courts	8	5	131	63	43	21	72	30	...	...	...	...	2	2	31	9	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	53	38	427	224	124	61	516	240	...	..	...	...	45	13	106	61	
Total ...	73	53	767	412	217	104	647	307	...	...	...	...	48	16	158	85	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.													Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts.	26	32*	28	25	2	2	56	59	23	27	33	32	3,78,025	2	7	16	...	...	...	...	18	1	4	2	20	17,86,360	571·40	7	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	785	745†	2,608	2,869	141	130	3,534	3,744	2,787	2,843	747	901	7,63,378	36	2,710	123	1,919	812	18	83	33	1,580	584	104	575	8,52,152	133·29	4	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,976	10,005‡	23,453	22,764	565	506	32,994	33,275	22,981	23,228	10,013	10,047	28,00,051	1,031	20,795	938	15,720	5,821	704	264	...	11,404	5,271	649	5,904	26,85,805	159·42	255	
Total ...	9,787	10,782§	26,089	25,658	708	638	36,584	37,078	25,791	26,098	10,793	10,980	39,41,454	1,069	23,512	1,077	17,639	6,633	722	347	51	12,985	5,859	755	6,499	53,24,317	288·31	266	

* Exclusive of 1 suit transferred. † Exclusive of 2 suits transferred. ‡ Exclusive of 8 suits transferred. § Exclusive of 11 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Judges' Courts ...	29	27	2,98,451	35	45	15,62,363	64	72	18,60,814	37	47	16,04,755	27	25	2,56,058	9	6	10	* Excludes 22 cases which were actually disposed of last year.
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	851	912	10,83,187	3,042	3,191	85,21,204	3,893	4,103	96,04,391	2,981	3,422	84,72,491	912	681	11,31,900	576	76	29	
Munsiffs' Courts	8,856	8,845*	21,82,031	25,237	25,188	35,21,116	34,093	34,033	57,73,147	25,226	25,053	30,09,887	8,867	8,980	27,63,261	6,662	1,771	547	
Total ...	9,736	9,784*	35,63,669	28,314	28,424	1,36,74,683	38,050	38,208	1,72,38,352	28,244	28,522	1,30,87,133	9,806	9,686	41,51,219	7,247	1,853	586	Do

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
		(a)		(b)							Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	277	332	338	267	615	599	202	337	413	262	3,46,835	4,20,372	138	212	24	41	24	44	10	14	6	26	428·08	682·67	(a) Exclude appeals transferred.
Do appellate decrees ...	155	178	209	301	364	479	186	254	178	225	39,675	37,814	114	133	32	45	14	16	8	5	18	55	293·58	251·13	
Do original orders ...	20	35	66	43	86	78	51	46	35	32	...	...	35	20	8	7	1	1	6	12	1	6	161·84	151·63	
Do appellate orders ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767·00	...	(b) Excludes 142 appeals transferred to the District Court, Bangalore.
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	245	251	454	553	699	804	448	630	251	174	1,36,640	1,41,466	268	426	74	95	45	51	30	50	31	8	171·59	143·51	
Do orders ...	16	17	62	75	78	92	61	72	17	20	...	...	33	39	15	19	1	2	5	8	7	4	112·15	94·52	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	77	98	332	340	409	438	310	327	99	111	66,717	72,552	197	206	59	63	38	40	13	13	3	5	122·60	93·22	
Do orders ...	1	...	3	6	4	6	4	3	...	3	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	120·50	92·00	
Total ...	792	911	1,464	1,585	2,256	2,496	1,263	1,669	993	827	5,89,867	6,72,204	790	1,038	212	271	123	154	72	102	66	104	...	...	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1914.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 78 Lock-ups ...	1,174	10,464	10,782	11,638	1,234·91	1,251·06	1,349	Rs. 1,13,530	Days 12·61	Number of deaths 17

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	109,270	106,124	48,036	47,986	51,168	47,853	799	723	1,359	1,175	7,908	8,387	109,000	105,723	Rs. 2,48,15,140	Rs. 2,46,54,075	147	214	245	437	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	47,728	1,01,90,868 0 0	82,650 8 0	47,550	1,05,36,915 0 0	81,979 8 0	
Sales	51,196	1,09,56,973 0 0	84,961 8 0	48,360	99,00,246 0 0	79,899 4 0	
Wills	791	.....	2,932 0 0	719	.....	2,662 8 0	
Money bonds	747	2,69,539 0 0	613 4 0	700	4,74,062 0 0	548 4 0	
Miscellaneous	8,538	33,97,760 0 0	37,021 1 5	8,394	37,42,852 0 0	37,378 4 0	
Total ...	109,000	2,48,15,140 0 0	2,08,178 5 5	105,723	2,46,54,075 0 0	2,02,467 12 0	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	87,787 9 8	.....	.....	90,572 0 1	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,20,390 11 9	.....	.....	1,11,895 11 11	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1914	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1914-15	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1915	Remarks
		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,15,292	3,73,002	2,99,154	4,14,446	3,92,411	3,78,665	35,781	
1. Hoskote	1,984	2,982	3,773	5,757	2,868	3,015	2,742	
2. Dodballapur	4,372	5,798	4,812	9,184	3,742	3,867	5,317	
3. Nelamangala	5,634	3,768	3,318	8,952	2,411	2,601	6,351	
4. Tyamagondlu	6,353	3,263	2,921	9,274	1,956	2,347	6,927	
5. Kankanhalli	69	3,513	2,746	2,815	2,314	2,759	56	
6. Magadi	2,744	3,290	3,772	6,516	3,140	3,084	3,432	
7. Closepet	2,942	3,958	2,758	5,700	2,490	3,486	2,214	
8. Channapatna	15,076	8,839	7,941	23,017	5,351	9,094	13,923	
9. Anekal	1,501	3,218	2,475	3,976	3,217	3,624	352	
10. Sarjapur	2,525	1,764	1,724	4,249	1,500	1,760	2,489	
11. Devanhalli	4,650	3,846	3,016	7,666	3,905	3,301	4,365	
12. Vadigenhalli	4,592	2,612	2,343	6,935	2,185	2,503	4,432	
Total ...	52,442	46,851	41,599	94,041	35,079	41,441	52,600	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	4,887	12,200	21,684	26,571	12,319	19,545	7,026	
2. Bowringpet	15,120	10,817	11,720	26,840	9,066	11,495	15,345	
3. Chintamani	34,169	11,511	9,801	43,970	9,458	10,706	33,264	
4. Srinivaspur	—294	1,780	1,582	1,288	1,364	1,460	—172	
5. Mulbagal	3,480	3,225	4,361	7,841	4,516	5,309	2,532	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,241	4,811	4,606	6,847	4,867	5,403	1,444	
7. Chikballapur	20,231	13,136	10,417	30,648	8,907	9,850	20,798	
8. Bagepalli	192	826	580	772	616	541	231	
9. Gudibanda	1,092	1,281	1,290	2,382	892	962	1,420	
10. Goribidnur	1,650	2,043	2,020	3,670	1,599	2,150	1,520	
11. Malur	2,369	2,399	2,279	4,648	1,979	2,432	2,216	
Total ...	81,137	64,029	70,340	1,55,477	55,583	69,853	85,624	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1914	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1914-15	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1915	Remarks
		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	32,795	28,004	27,547	60,342	22,338	19,951	40,391	
2. Maddagiri	6,246	4,791	4,381	10,627	2,503	3,157	7,470	
3. Koratagere	1,823	1,822	1,046	2,869	1,379	1,369	1,500	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	3,948	4,805	3,716	7,664	3,379	3,015	4,649	
5. Sira	6,824	4,262	4,856	11,680	4,146	4,209	7,471	
6. Gubbi	2,608	4,657	4,979	7,587	4,101	3,558	4,029	
7. Tiptur	34,979	10,315	8,465	43,444	4,165	5,418	38,026	
8. Turuvekere	2,221	1,734	1,778	3,999	1,613	1,480	2,519	
9. Pavagada	1,027	1,238	1,069	2,096	811	921	1,175	
10. Kunigal	4,929	3,908	3,901	8,830	3,043	3,211	5,619	
Total ...	97,400	65,536	61,739	1,59,138	47,478	46,289	1,12,849	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	67,448	2,75,639	2,66,268	2,73,716	2,66,992	2,32,463	41,253	
1. Hunsur	10,601	7,010	6,348	16,949	4,836	9,266	7,683	
2. Chamrajnagar	13,736	7,355	5,281	19,017	4,351	5,385	13,632	
3. Yedatore	2,862	1,893	2,518	5,380	1,704	2,357	3,023	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	278	765	1,449	1,727	632	1,058	669	
5. Gundlupet	7,223	4,119	4,771	11,994	2,684	5,477	6,517	
6. Nanjangud	43,977	13,828	24,496	68,473	11,387	31,910	36,563	
7. T.-Narsipur	2,395	2,467	2,320	4,715	1,678	1,982	2,733	
8. Periyapatna	2,468	2,312	2,257	4,725	1,899	2,008	2,717	
9. Bannur	6,324	2,204	2,325	8,649	2,181	3,133	5,516	
10. Talkad	4,248	1,674	988	5,236	1,036	2,112	3,124	
11. Seringapatam	3,344	10,693	9,774	13,118	10,926	9,711	3,407	
12. Mandya	1,290	1,926	1,720	3,010	1,485	2,046	964	
13. Krishnarajpete	411	1,572	2,233	2,644	2,108	1,773	871	
14. Malvalli	1,092	4,294	5,088	6,180	4,420	4,239	1,941	
15. Nagamangala	2,712	1,892	1,872	4,584	2,547	2,635	1,949	
16. Melkote	2,593	1,664	1,315	3,908	1,343	1,176	2,732	
17. French Rocks	6,784	3,232	2,875	9,659	2,168	2,768	6,891	
18. Saligram	3,805	3,220	2,430	6,235	3,445	1,596	4,639	
19. Maddur	98	831	3,129	3,227	769	714	2,513	
Total ...	1,16,241	72,951	83,189	1,99,430	61,599	91,346	1,08,084	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1914	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1914-15	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1915	Remarks
		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	10,266	16,530	13,359	23,625	14,648	14,575	9,050	
2. Alur	22,236	4,476	4,399	26,635	3,973	3,273	23,362	
3. Saklespur	3,721	4,905	5,131	8,852	5,686	3,886	4,966	
4. Belur	3,768	3,273	3,327	7,095	4,204	3,999	3,096	
5. Arsikere	14,361	9,152	7,237	21,598	5,640	4,541	17,057	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	2,092	2,496	3,152	5,244	2,242	2,717	2,527	
7. Arkalgud	6,846	3,497	3,606	10,452	3,003	3,072	7,380	
8. Hole-Narsipur	8,619	6,240	5,615	14,234	4,319	5,948	8,286	
Total ...	71,909	50,569	45,826	1,17,735	43,715	42,011	75,724	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	19,741	40,979	45,041	64,782	43,871	37,907	26,875
2. Kumsi	1,061	911	1,282	2,343	1,078	1,306	1,037
3. Channagiri	2,579	3,148	3,282	5,861	2,789	2,938	2,923
4. Honnali	4,268	2,956	2,569	6,837	2,619	2,635	4,202
5. Nyamti	3,742	3,293	2,865	6,607	4,969	3,671	2,936
6. Shikarpur	6,926	5,651	4,756	11,682	11,360	3,677	8,005
7. Sorab	21	1,525	1,492	1,513	1,641	1,310	203
8. Sagar	11,523	6,255	5,990	17,513	4,576	5,330	12,183
9. Kallurkatte	1,462	1,114	1,301	2,763	1,075	1,231	1,532
10. Tirthahalli	12,515	6,859	6,092	18,607	3,991	3,990	14,617
Total ...	63,838	72,691	74,670	1,38,508	77,969	63,995	74,513

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1914	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1914-15	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1915	Remarks
		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	41,694	36,767	37,983	79,677	25,458	25,874	53,803	
2. Tarikere	37,464	12,411	12,239	49,703	9,303	9,033	40,670	
3. Birur	7,978	4,823	8,652	16,630	5,249	5,872	10,758	
4. Kadur	6,295	5,355	4,638	10,933	3,421	3,108	7,825	
5. Yedahalli	2,002	1,539	1,830	3,832	1,268	1,888	1,944	
6. Mudgere	8,328	3,397	2,361	10,689	2,042	2,231	8,458	
7. Koppa	7,750	2,313	1,773	9,523	1,196	1,301	8,222	
Total ...	1,11,511	66,605	69,476	1,80,987	47,937	49,307	1,31,680	
Sringeri	2,219	6,632	5,683	7,902	5,568	6,902	1,000	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	10,589	21,316	11,803	22,392	17,813	15,316	7,076	
2. Davangere	1,56,848	82,538	76,976	2,33,824	16,622	1,28,300	1,05,524	
3. Harihar	8,798	8,869	9,233	18,031	6,276	12,877	5,154	
4. Holalkere	3,957	4,042	3,132	7,089	3,804	3,556	3,533	
5. Hosdurga	2,080	2,968	3,284	5,364	2,130	2,080	3,284	
6. Hiriyur	1,973	2,573	3,543	5,516	2,652	2,376	3,140	
7. Challakere	6,213	5,359	6,730	12,943	3,789	5,887	7,056	
8. Molakalmuru	1,551	2,544	2,133	3,684	2,097	2,606	1,078	
9. Jagalur	7,202	4,150	3,624	10,826	2,647	2,848	7,978	
Total ...	1,99,211	1,34,359	1,20,458	3,19,669	57,830	1,75,846	1,43,823	
Grand Total ...	9,82,648	12,28,864	10,78,401	20,61,049	10,92,161	11,98,118	8,62,931	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1914-15.

State	July 1914	August 1914	September 1914	October 1914	November 1914	December 1914	January 1915	February 1915	March 1915	April 1915	May 1915	June 1915	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	12·69	5·96	4·07	5·54	2·60	1·03	0·39	0·09	1·28	1·76	2·53	8·94	46·88	30·46	39·23	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1914-15.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1914		During June 1915		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	9	6	8	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	8	5	4	
3. Do (common)	6	8	6	8	
4. Javar	12	13	14	0	
5. Marua or Ragi	14	2	14	4	
6. Gram	9	9	6	12	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1914-15.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	30,03,413	.....	30,03,413	376	1,53,543	1,53,919	31,57,332
Establishment	.....	.....	2,68,256	.....	26,714	26,714	2,94,970
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	2,34,802	.....	763	763	2,35,565
Suspense	.....	.....	23,175	.....	.....	.....	23,175
Total ...	.....	.....	35,29,646	.....	.....	1,81,396	37,11,042
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	17,852	85,176	1,03,028	.....	.....	.....	1,03,028
Establishment	.....	.....	68,106	.....	.....	.....	68,106
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2,873	.....	.....	.....	2,873
Suspense	.....	.....	1,218	.....	.....	.....	1,218
Total ...	.....	.....	1,75,225	.....	.....	.....	1,75,225
33. Civil Works—							
Works— Civil Buildings	7,46,143	93,171	8,39,314	62,068	1,755	63,823	9,03,137
Works— Communications ...	68,555	5,28,566	5,97,121	1,00,901	3,65,677	4,66,578	10,63,699
Works— Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,81,496	1,77,160	3,58,656	95,814	9,196	1,05,010	4,63,666
Establishment	.....	.....	3,89,394	.....	.....	93,774	4,83,168
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	49,673	.....	.....	2,679	52,352
Suspense	.....	.....	11,386	.....	.....	.....	11,386
Total ...	.....	.....	22,45,544	.....	.....	7,31,864	29,77,408
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	68,372	7,805	76,177	.....	.....	.....	76,177
Establishment	.....	.....	11,877	.....	.....	.....	11,877
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	88,174	.....	.....	.....	88,174
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	60,38,589	.....	.....	9,13,260	69,51,849
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	978	.....	978	.....	675	675	1,653
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	978	.....	.....	675	1,653

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1914-15.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	1,594	20,975	22,569	.....	.....	.....	22,569
Establishment ...	...	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	125
Tools and Plant ...	...	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Total ...	...	.....	22,700	.....	.....	.....	22,700
33. Civil Works—							
Works — Civil Buildings ...	28,009	—2,821	25,188	...	.....	.....	25,188
Works — Communications ...	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	29
Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	8,959	15,539	24,498	.....	.....	.....	24,498
Establishment ...	...	.....	2,431	.....	.....	.....	2,431
Tools and Plant ...	...	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	101
Total ...	...	.....	52,247	.....	.....	.....	52,247
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Contributions ...	...	.....	75,925	.....	.....	675	76,600
Total, Public Works Department	...	.....	61,14,514	.....	.....	9,13,935	70,28,449
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
34 A. Bangalore Electric Tramways	15,677	.....	15,677	.....	.....	.....	15,677
Cauvery Powor Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	10,70,701	...	10,70,701	.....	.....	.....	10,70,701*
35. Revenue Expenditure ..	7,05,889	.....	7,05,889	.....	.....	.....	7,05,889
Total, Fund Heads ...	...	.....	17,92,267	.....	.....	.....	17,92,267
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	56,782	.....	56,782	.....	.....	.....	56,782
Establishment ..	778	.....	778	.....	.....	.....	778
Tools and Plant ...	36	.....	36	.....	.....	....	36
Total, Contributions ...	...	.....	57,596	.....	.....	.....	57,596
Total, Electrical Department ...	...	.....	18,49,863	.....	.....	.....	18,49,863
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	...	.....	79,64,377	.....	.....	9,13,935	88,78,312

*IV Installation Rs. 9,95,218 and other Capital Works Rs. 75,483, including Rs. 364 incurred on Mekedattu project.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1914-15.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1914-15	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	4,031	14,546	3	108,474	36,170	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of agricultural stock taken in January 1911.
Kolar		187,251	184,579	11,893	58,320	125,003	515,879	270,419	2,827	12,889	...	92,875	31,674	
Tumkur		209,609	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,803	...	106,386	23,865	
Mysore		345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	256,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	201,254	62,425	
Hassan		214,097	212,835	8,379	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2,942	2,746	...	102,687	14,487	
Shimoga		192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86,795	33,302	
Kadur		126,912	97,125	9,675	36,317	98,355	73,415	44,996	1,125	2,017	...	56,349	12,086	
Chitaldrug		168,282	98,422	9,298	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875	...	74,251	23,928	
Total ...		1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	53	829,071	237,937	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1913-14 and 1914-15.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1913-14	752	25,76,987	113	51,320	254	1,32,954	3,243	24,22,447	4,362	51,83,708	
	1914-15	749	25,18,336	111	55,750	255	1,72,930	3,163	27,41,105	4,278	54,88,121	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1914-15.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1913-14	Collection during the current year 1914-15	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,12,15,806	1,01,08,057	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed 2. Fluctuating ...	12,03,213	1,06,20,434	1,18,23,647	95,93,051	92,96,576	38,247	16,03,131
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)				5,38,250 4,05,695	4,73,704 4,11,989		
Total ...	12,03,213	1,06,20,434	1,18,23,647	1,05,36,996	1,01,82,269	38,247	16,03,131
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	18,80,975	18,80,975	18,98,244	18,80,975	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	3,442	3,442	5,367	3,442	...	...
Total ...	...	18,84,417	18,84,417	19,03,611	18,84,417	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber	4,30,391	25,12,364	29,42,755	6,98,956	14,56,492	53,807	6,21,708
2. Sandalwood ...				20,62,618	3,14,819		
3. Miscellaneous ..				6,36,666	4,95,929		
Total ...	4,30,391	25,12,364	29,42,755	33,98,240	22,67,240	53,807	6,21,708
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	986	58,327	59,313	51,336	58,143	156	1,014
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,15,073	53,10,330	54,25,403	50,19,588	52,85,234	7,926	1,32,243
3. Ganja license fees ...	2,208	83,912	86,120	66,585	83,479	...	2,641
4. Duty on sale of ganja	...	91,508	91,508	68,781	91,508	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	8,975	17,413	25,788	17,10	15,663	21	10,104
Total ...	1,26,642	55,61,490	56,88,132	52,23,396	55,34,027	8,103	1,46,002
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	5,95,111	5,95,111	5,79,675	5,95,111	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	8,928	8,928	7,246	8,928	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	4,56,316	4,56,316	4,49,560	4,56,316	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	22,981	22,981	29,833	22,981	...	...
Total ...	...	10,83,336	10,83,336	10,66,314	10,83,336	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1913-14	Collection during the current year 1914-15	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property...	.....	4,033	4,033	2,728	4,033	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of intestate, property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines ...	.....	53,154	53,154	46,449	53,154	.....	.....
4. Other items ...	.....	5,856	5,856	6,352	5,856	.....	
Total ...	.....	63,043	63,043	55,529	63,043	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	.....	29,854	29,854	32,076	29,854	.....	.....
2 Tolls	...	26,343	26,343	33,856	26,343	.....	.....
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	97,292	2,71,763	3,69,055	2,64,946	2,59,943	741	1,08,371
4. Customs on supari...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,291	2,329	3,620	4,152	2,329	.....	1,291
6. Stationery and Press receipts ...	.....	14,571	14,571	13,506	14,571	.....	.....
7. Police receipts ...	.....	24,077	24,077	26,589	24,077	.....	.....
8. Educational receipts	.....	2,21,387	2,21,387	1,84,777	2,21,387	.....	.....
9. Medical receipts ...	.....	1,18,623	1,18,623	1,11,232	1,18,623	.....	.....
10. Registration receipts...	.....	2,02,937	2,02,937	2,07,496	2,02,937	.....	.....
11. Army receipts ...	.....	69,440	69,440	88,921	69,440	.....	.....
12. Other departmental receipts ...	.....	76,867	76,867	1,09,071	76,867	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous receipts	.....	2,909	2,909	8,770	2,909	.....	.....
Total ...	98,583	10,61,100	11,59,683	10,85,395	10,49,280	741	1,09,662
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract ...	9,22,940	4,20,000	13,42,940	30,00,000	9,22,940	.....	4,20,000
2. Interest on Investment							
3. Interests—	.....	14,16,180	14,16,180	13,35,152	14,16,180	.....	.....
(*a*) On Government securities ...							.....
(*b*) On loans ...	.....	1,05,706	1,05,706	1,26,531	1,05,706	.....	.....
(*c*) On khists ...	.....	30,528	30,528	34,013	30,528	.....	.....
4. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore and Bangalore Cities.	.....	2,56,148	2,56,148	2,50,588	2,56,148	.....	.....
5. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works.	.....	64,596	64,596	97,503	64,596	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1913-14	Collection during the current year 1914-15	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
6. Miscellaneous receipts—							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,75,092	1,75,092	1,66,900	1,75,092	...	...
7. Agricultural receipts	...	3,190	3,190	1,802	3,190	...	...
Total ...	9,22,940	24,71,440	33,94,380	50,12,489	29,74,380	...	4,20,000
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	7,24,030	7,24,030	8,80,761	7,24,030	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	10,38,460	10,38,460	9,73,491	10,38,460	...	...
Total ...	...	17,62,490	17,62,490	18,54,252	17,62,490	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	27,81,769	2,70,20,114	2,98,01,883	3,01,36,222	2,68,00,482	1,00,898	29,00,503
H. Debt Heads—							
Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	...	...	20,745	...	...	...
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	3,30,805	3,30,805	2,76,364	3,30,805	...	...
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	15,32,618	15,32,618	32,82,440	15,32,618	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	6,01,806	6,01,806	6,66,053	6,01,806	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	67,40,727	67,40,727	56,49,724	67,40,727	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	19,08,700	19,08,700	16,71,851	19,08,700	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	3,88,196	3,88,196	3,78,734	3,88,196	...	...
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	42,196	42,196	15,774	42,196	...	...
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	1,83,079	1,83,079	7,82,441	1,83,079	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,17,28,127	1,17,28,127	1,27,44,126	1,17,28,127	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	27,81,769	3,87,48,241	4,15,30,010	4,28,80,348	3,85,28,609	1,00,898	29,00,503
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	5,40,96,154	4,86,36,666	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1913-14	Current year 1914-15	Previous year 1913-14	Current year 1914-15	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,56,000	2,65,000	2,65,060	2,66,068	
2. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	14,831	15,711	
Total ...	2,56,000	2,65,000	2,79,891	2,81,779	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	8,15,000	8,15,000	8,51,107	7,40,121	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	12,100	14,000	10,303	12,321	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ...	22,000	23,500	27,424	27,671	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	8,49,100	8,52,500	8,88,834	7,80,113	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	7,92,000	9,27,105	10,88,834	8,52,664	
3. Account Department	1,21,000	1,35,000	1,27,047	1,35,868	
4. District Administration and land revenue	10,11,200	10,11,900	9,48,384	9,62,983	
5. Excise	3,41,000	3,50,000	3,39,296	3,49,011	
6. Forests	8,38,000	8,47,000	9,07,008	11,78,832	
7. Police	10,31,300	11,20,300	10,75,545	11,52,042	
8. Jail Department	1,51,000	1,53,000	1,32,124	1,29,675	
9. Law and Justice charges	8,42,900	9,09,000	8,59,287	8,80,951	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,11,000	2,10,000	2,29,149	2,53,447	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,52,800	1,52,100	1,36,745	1,19,710	
13. Army	15,56,000	15,70,000	14,40,369	63,74,029	
14. Scientific and other minor departments	4,34,100	5,62,600	4,02,904	4,56,871	
15. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	94,82,300	99,48,005	96,86,692	1,48,46,083	
D. Public Instruction	16,12,100	18,16,100	13,21,262	15,18,415	
E. Medical charges	8,66,800	9,94,895	8,21,493	8,56,810	
F. Religious charges	3,55,000	3,57,000	3,52,284	3,61,193	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1913-14	Current year 1914-15	Previous year 1913-14	Current year 1914-15	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	18,95,000	49,58,000	10,12,195	46,46,214	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	13,79,000	6,54,000	9,37,235	10,70,701	
(*c*) Bangalore Electric Tramways...	6,65,000	6,00,000	48,284	15,677	
Total ...	39,39,000	62,12,000	19,97,714	57,32,592	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	43,07,000	55,27,000	31,14,740	44,64,233	
2. Repairs	10,18,000	10,91,000	9,77,074	8,84,073	
3. Establishment	5,52,000	5,98,500	5,62,689	5,26,919	
4. Tools and Plant	44,000	38,500	95,264	59,503	
5. Suspense account	.....	... ..	569	15,687	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	59,21,000	72,55,000	47,50,336	59,50,415	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	7,900	9,500	10,798	9,510	
J. Pensions	12,03,000	12,40,000	11,56,588	11,89,549	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	4,27,000	4,64,000	4,27,188	4,44,502	
2. Registration charges	91,000	90,000	86,412	90,572	
3. Agricultural charges	87,800	2,13,000	88,836	1,20,386	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,319	3,32,390	
5. Miscellaneous	8,46,000	7,56,000	3,98,164	7,39,647	
Total ...	17,84,800	18,56,000	13,33,919	17,28,497	
Total Services ...	2,97,77,000	3,43,06,000	2,60,99,811	3,67,54,956	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	13,18,273	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	68,91,216	—68,57,758	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	30,83,869	15,23,083	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	6,16,520	6,03,590	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	54,73,291	56,50,546	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	16,55,181	19,74,571	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	1,50,326	4,03,021	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	17,883	39,845	
Total Debt Heads ...	.. ...	.....	1,78,88,286	46,55,171	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	4,39,88,097	4,14,10,127	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,01,08,057	72,26,539	
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	.....	.....	5,40,96,154	4,86,36,666	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1914.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
* 135 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,404,668	10,855	5,921	2,312	1,721	809	.....	92	4,48,437	7,809·69	444·56	8,254·25	

* Exclusive of 7 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 8 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1914.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	108,055	115,866	7,811	...	103,087	106,482	3,395	.....	18·94	20·30	18·07	18·66	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1914-15.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15		Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15	Past year 1913-14	Present year 1914-15	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	563	732	463	411	1,51,356	...	...	22,368	...	1,73,724
1	1	Do for women	7	7	3	7	16,038	...	...	...	...	16,038
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	183	191	136	147	17,143	654	...	...	40	17,837
1	...	Do for women	4	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	1	Colleges, Teaching	...	6	...	1	4,455	...	...	...	...	4,455
8	8	Total ...	757	936	605	566	1,88,992	654	...	22,368	40	2,12,054
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	4,534	5,046	3,768	4,034	93,363	...	..	74,392	16,457	1,84,212
2	3	Do Vernacular, for boys	30	141	25	108	11,313	3,958	...	...	2	15,273
147	161	Middle Schools, English, for boys	23,075	23,860	17,278	17,201	1,02,702	12,263	4,336	93,654	8,165	2,21,120
82	79	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,597	8,170	5,916	5,801	42,464	...	14,914	2,239	2,786	62,403
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	50	44	40	40	11,069	...	...	277	3,451	14,797
...	1	Do Vernacular, for girls	...	5	...	4	346	...	...	...	...	346
7	7	Middle Schools, English, for girls	909	844	781	633	18,565	...	...	3,105	15,854	37,524
74	76	Do Vernacular, for girls	8,490	8,745	5,446	5,665	75,360	...	1,732	1,354	18,684	97,130
328	343	Total ...	45,685	46,855	33,254	33,486	3,55,182	16,221	20,982	1,75,021	65,399	6,32,805
		Primary Schools.										
2,272	3,456	Primary Schools, for boys	93,972	1,22,993	63,074	90,332	87,932	2,86,909	6,274	1,732	11,846	3,94,693
308	383	Do for girls	14,171	16,126	9,040	10,620	38,087	31,877	3,000	69	13,119	86,152
2,580	3,839	Total ...	1,08,143	1,39,119	72,114	1,00,952	1,26,019	3,18,786	9,274	1,801	24,965	4,80,845
		School Education (Special).										
3	4	Training Schools for Masters	99	258	198	245	21,816	21,053	...	...	...	42,869
2	2	Do do Mistresses	21	42	25	28	4,452	77	...	...	1,126	5,655
2	2	Kindergarten Schools (including Manual Instruction) ...	47	35	31	16	5,795	...	...	55	433	6,283
25	24	Industrial Schools for men	1,285	1,252	907	945	42,145	...	...	326	59,800	1,02,271
2	3	Do do for women	101	104	85	100	1,020	...	...	...	1,026	2,046
4	4	Commercial Schools	193	361	121	255	4,726	...	...	2,899	...	7,625
42	43	Sanskrit Schools	1,802	1,939	1,427	1,625	14,003	...	459	2,127	1,574	18,163
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	41	44	29	30	2,026	...	...	599	939	3,564
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	89	78	75	86	7,966	...	...	2,129	...	10,095
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	42	120	47	115	13,626	...	...	215	1	13,842
1	2	Agricultural Schools	29	29	21	38	6,830	...	...	...	288	7,118
85	88	Total ...	3,749	4,262	2,966	3,483	1,24,405	21,130	459	8,350	65,187	2,19,531
3,001	4,278	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	158,334	191,172	108,939	138,487	7,94,598	3,56,791	30,715	2,07,540	1,55,591	15,45,235
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
7	5	Advanced	160	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,126	1,854	Elementary	29,236	26,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,133	1,859	Total, Private Institutions ...	29,396	26,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	5,49,645	87,673	300	30,773	93,663	7,62,054
5,134	6,137	Grand Total. ...	187,730	217,997	108,939	138,487	13,44,243	4,44,464	31,015	2,38,313	2,49,254	23,07,289

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